Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. | CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862. | NUMBER 272

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK LINEN DRILLS, Marseilles Linen, SUMMER CLOTHING. ...Cloths, Cassimeres, Rubber Goods, Yankee Notions, Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, &c., &c. AT AUCTION. ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ...Safe, Buggy Wagons, Groceries, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, May 24th, at 9½ o'clock, ... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK ...

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION ... 250 cases BOOTS AND SHOES. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 58 Lake st. Second-Hand Furniture AT AUCTION. ... SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, From a family leaving the city. ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, ... Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake st. ...

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," ... FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY ... Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. ... from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel ... T. W. BAXTER & CO'S ...

Safes.

200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES ...

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES ... prefer them for FAMILY use.—[New York Tribune. ... FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES ... PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE ...

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, ...

GALLERY AND CAVALRY ...

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite ... Hard, Soft and Extra Strong, ... F. H. CUTTING ...

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, WARRANTED, SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution ... A. H. CARTER ...

INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERYBODY ... R. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

Senator Sumner delivered a powerful and convincing speech in the Senate last week on the subject of confiscating the property of rebels in arms against the Government. An abstract of his remarks will be found on another page. It will well pay perusal.

BULL RUN RUSSELL has published a column attack in the London *Times* on Secretary Stanton, the President and the Americans generally. Geo. F. Train, the Yankee in England, made a speech in London immediately after reading the villain's article, in which he describes the character and conduct of that individual, and draws a portrait of him true to the life. Train is just the man to show up Bull Run Russell, and he has done it most beautifully. We reproduce the speech elsewhere.

FROM McCLELLAN.

A portion of McClellan's force have had several sharp skirmishes with the enemy, and in every instance defeated and driven them back. Howell Cobb, with his braggart Georgians, was obliged to skedaddle before a greatly inferior force; and the "Louisiana Tigers" were nearly demolished by the gallant Fourth Michigan—the 60 being killed, 150 wounded, and 30 or 40 taken prisoners. Richmond must soon be ours.

FROM BANKS'S DIVISION.

The news from Gen. Banks's army is highly exciting. He has been attacked by an immense body of rebels, and obliged to fall back, first to Winchester, then to Harper's Ferry, and finally to Williamsport. The rebels are said to be in pursuit of him, and it is feared they will make their way into Maryland and perhaps to Washington. Of course the people of the Capital are greatly excited. Every effort, most certainly, will be made to reinforce Banks, and prevent such a disaster. The thing certainly has a very bad look now.

HE DOES NOT DESPAIR OF THE UNION.

It appears of record in the report of his German House speech, last evening, that Fernando Wood "does not despair of the Union." What change has taken place in his mind since it was his proposition to make the city of New York an independent duchy, intending of course to suggest himself as duke of that independent realm, a fangless traitor, who perhaps has seen the error of his ways, his visit to the West will do no harm. We prefer he should be anywhere than in the Mayoralty of the first city on this continent. Besides it will do him good to travel in this section. He will indeed see fresh reason for revamped loyalty among our people. But when he stands up and tells our loyal men that we must "forget the causes of the war," he is asking too much. They will continue to remember Fernando Wood's own share in the rebellion.

GEN. SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel arrived in this city on Saturday from St. Louis. The news of his arrival at the Tremont House flew like wild fire through the city. As soon as he had partaken of supper he was serenaded, and a vast crowd collected on the streets and in the house to hear him. When introduced to the multitude from the balcony, he was received by long and continued cheering. He responded in a few remarks (elsewhere reported) stating that he was on his way to Washington by order of the Secretary of War. Gen. Sigel has been basely treated ever since pro-slavery officers got control of the Western Department. He has been persecuted continually by the advocates of Order No. 3, because he is a foreigner who has distinguished himself in the field, and is true to the principles of Liberty and Union. The public will be astonished to learn that he has been gouged out of his command, when his talents and services are so much needed at Corinth. His regiments have been taken away from him and assigned to others, and on his recovery from illness, brought on by the fatigues of the campaign, he is left without a soldier to command, for no better reason than West Point jealousy and pro-slavery malice. It is to be hoped that the President and Secretary of War will speedily do this gallant soldier justice, and give the country the benefit of his great military talents, by assigning him a command in front of the enemy.

Gen. Sigel proceeded to Washington last night on the Pittsburgh train. He does not know what the Secretary of War proposes to do with him. Some of his friends surmise that he will be assigned to Fremont's Department, and placed in command of Blenker's division, which is composed exclusively of foreign born soldiers—chiefly Germans.

"One hundred thousand dollars per day—wrung out of the scanty earnings of the farmers and mechanics of the North—is expended by the Government to maintain in idleness thousands of runaway negro slaves, at the various national negro boarding houses at Washington, Port Royal and elsewhere."—*Times, 24th inst.*

REPLY.—1st. The Government is not expending the *hundredth part* of the sum stated by that secession sheet. 2d. Not a dime is expended "to maintain in idleness" runaway negro slaves. 3d. The rebel masters ran away from the slaves, and left them on the hands of the Government, at Port Royal, Fortress Monroe and elsewhere.

The relief given to the slaves consists of plain, cheap food, costing a few cents a day per head until by employment they can become self-supporting. Nearly all the "contrabands" have obtained work. Some are laboring for the army, others are in the navy. Many are working on plantations; others have scattered and are shifting for themselves, and but comparatively few are "idle," as alleged. The antipathy of the secession print to *free* blacks is so intense, that to defame and injure them, it resorts to falsehood and libel. It has no prejudice against negroes—provided they are slaves, and belong to rebels.

One remark more: The Government is paying out more money to support the destitute whites at Norfolk, New Orleans, Newbern and other Southern towns than for the maintenance of the blacks, and with this difference—that while the latter are loyal and thankful, most of the former are rebel and thankless as so many hungry hyenas that snap at the hand that supplies them with food.

A BIG FRAUD IN INDIANA.

Some $1,200,000 of Fraudulent Bonds Issued—A Portion of them Recovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—An over issue of Indiana five per cent. bonds has been discovered in New York, amounting to over twelve hundred thousand dollars. The fraud was discovered by the officers of the State some time ago, but was suffered, by the advice of D. S. Dickinson and A. Oakey Hall, U. S. District Attorney of New York, because it was believed by keeping the matter quiet, a large amount of the fraudulent bonds could be recovered and canceled. Pursuing this policy, Col. Hudson, present agent of the State, has recovered about $700,000 of the fraudulent issue, leaving, it is thought, not over $500,000 in the market. These frauds were all perpetrated by D. C. Stover, who acted as clerk for John A. Cravens for a few months, and on the resignation of Cravens was appointed agent of the State. A wealthy banker and street broker in New York are implicated as accomplices. Prior to March, 1859, the agent of the State kept in his possession blank bonds, duly signed and sealed, requiring only to be filled up and signed by the agent. An act of the Legislature of the 11th of March prohibited the issuing of these bonds, and all issued in this way subsequent to that date are void. The fraudulent bonds are signed "John A. Cravens, Agent of State, by D. C. Stover, Clerk."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Returning to her Allegiance—The Union Flag Floating over the Capitol at Raleigh.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.—By the steamer Terry arrived from Newbern, we learn that the American flag was raised in Raleigh some few days ago by the citizens. No particulars received. News brought by a flag of truce.

Items from the South.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Cotton sold Saturday at 20 cents for gold and 26 cents for Union and Planter's Bank Notes. Planters refuse all other money for cotton.

TRAINVILLE, May 25.—The son of Aaron V. Brown, former Governor of Tennessee, was killed yesterday in Arkansas by the overseer of his plantation.

A passenger from New Orleans says that at the Boston Club Room, City Judge, Price, shot fatally Dr. Alexander Hanstey, both of that city. The altercation was concerning submitting to Federal authority in New Orleans.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Gunboat Mercedita and Armed Ferryboat Somerset

Capture of two Anglo-Rebel Steamers—Bermuda and Circassian.

Value of their Cargoes Exceeding a Million and a Half of Dollars, &c., &c.

[Key West Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

KEY WEST, May 8, 1862.

CAPTURE OF THE BERMUDA.

The arrival of the Mercedita at this port, a few days since, brings us the gratifying intelligence of her capture of the English Confederate steamer Bermuda, to the southward of the Bahama Banks. The Bermuda had a full cargo of arms and munitions of war. Her manifest, which occupied some four pages of foolscap paper, I saw a copy of, and the quantity on board a vessel of her tonnage is really surprising. Besides pistols and cutlasses in any quantity, there were a number of six and a half and seven and a half inch rifled guns, together with several complete field batteries. Then again there were nearly fifty thousand pounds of powder in barrels, besides cases upon cases of cartridges, fixed ammunition and shells. Among the papers found on board the Bermuda was a complete code of night signals and sailing directions for entering the harbor of Charleston, both by way of Maffit's and the main ship channel; also orders from parties in the South for goods to be purchased for them by the Captain of the Bermuda, which goods are now, no doubt, on board the vessel.

It is a most fortunate occurrence that the cargo of the Bermuda has been prevented from reaching Dixie. It would have been invaluable to Rebeldom in their present dilapidated condition, and is worth to us at least one million of dollars. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Commander Stellwagen and the officers and crew of the Mercedita for having effected this capture.

The Bermuda, by her register, is owned by Frasier, Trenholme & Co., of Liverpool, a branch of the house of Frasier & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and her commander is a Charlestonian. The majority of the officers and crew of the Bermuda are here on board of the Mercedita. What disposition is to be made of them I do not yet learn. One of her crew has given information that shortly before her capture a secession flag, together with a large number of papers, was thrown overboard by the captain. This fact may have weight in the evidence before the Prize Commissioner. All the other particulars regarding her capture will no doubt be given to the *Herald* by its Philadelphia correspondent, as it is to that port that the Bermuda has been sent, in charge of Lieut. Abbott, of the Mercedita. The Mercedita is now coaling, and will leave in a few days for her cruising grounds.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CIRCASSIAN.

While your correspondent was on board the Mercedita a steamer was reported in sight to the eastward. With the aid of a powerful telescope she was made out to be a large bark-rigged screw steamer, in tow of one of our armed ferry boats. Various were the conjectures as to what she might be; but all felt confident she was a prize and that the vessel towing her was the Somerset. As soon as she had anchored Lieutenant Commanding English of the Somerset, which vessel the one towing proved to be, came on board the Mercedita to make his report to Commodore Stellwagen, the senior naval officer in port. The English steamer proved to be the Circassian, from Bordeaux, via St. Thomas, and purporting to be bound to Havana. She was captured on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst., about twenty miles to the eastward of Havana, under the following circumstances. The Somerset, as soon as the Circassian hove in sight, ran down towards her, and, rounding too under her stern, hailed and requested her to heave to until a boat could be sent alongside. To this request no audible reply was received, the Circassian putting on all speed and standing on her course. Captain English then ordered a blank cartridge to be fired towards her, but no notice was taken of it. A shot was then fired broad on her quarter; still no notice. A nine-inch shell was then thrown over her, which burst ahead of the ship; still she would not heave to. Captain English then ordered the captain of the gun to fire at her masts, which was done, and the shot cut away the slings of her foreyard. Then, and not until then, did Mr. John Bull see fit to round to and state who and what he was. As soon as she was found to be the Circassian, which vessel was known to have loaded in Europe with a cargo for Dixie, Capt. English informed her Captain that he must be taken into a United States port to have his case adjudicated. To this the Englishman objected, and made formal protest in writing, but all to no avail. It was the intention of Captain English to send her to Boston, as ordered by the Flag Officer, but as he could not do so without disabling his own vessel he determined to bring her here, and did so, towing her all the distance, as the Englishman, as soon as taken, disabled the machinery so that it could not be used.

The Circassian is an iron steamer, of about fifteen hundred tons, bark rigged, and a very handsome vessel. By her manifest she is loaded with tea, coffee, saltpetre, clothing, blankets, &c.; but we are led to suppose that there are other articles on board of a different character, for the vessel is very deep, drawing now twenty-one feet of water. The vessel since her arrival here has been leaking badly, and it is the general impression that her crew have in some way injured the vessel for the purpose of damaging the cargo as much as possible. Her crew are still on board. One of them, however, more communicative than the rest, stated that when the true character of the Somerset was discovered, a large number of papers were thrown overboard, which gives her case a very suspicious character. The capture of the Circassian is a very important affair, and Capt. English is entitled to all praise for effecting it. The case will undergo here a most thorough examination, and, if there is ground for it, the Circassian be condemned, giving her owners the opportunity, of course, of appealing to the Supreme Court if they see fit to do so.

The capture of the Bermuda and Circassian will enable the United States courts to ascertain how far England can violate her Majesty's proclamation of strict neutrality. We have suffered enough through the connivance of English officials with the rebels, and the facilities with which rebel vessels are placed under the protection of the British flag. It is time it was effectually stopped, and the cases of the Bermuda and Circassian will afford our Government the opportunity of laying before her Majesty's Ministers all the particulars, and demanding that England shall act up to her professions of strict neutrality in every particular.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

The Skirmish at Burnt Bridge.

[Newmarket Correspondence N. Y. World, 23d.]

The stringent measures of General Banks to prevent disorders of all kinds in this division, both from drunkenness among the soldiers and the wanton destruction of property and depredations, have resulted in making the fifth army corps a model for imitation in all these respects.

Several sutlers and traders have had their entire stocks confiscated on account of their furnishing liquors to soldiers.

I have gathered more particular information in regard to the skirmish to which I alluded in my last, and have found upon further inquiry, that it was an affair of no little interest.

Two companies of cavalry, two of infantry, and one piece of artillery, were sent up the valley, to reconnoiter the position of Ewell's forces. Major Wheat was in command of the detachment, and proceeded in the direction of Burnt Bridge, and after having accomplished, as was thought, the object of the reconnoissance, was returning with his command, when they were surprised to find themselves cut off from retreat by a large body of the enemy. The Thirteenth Indiana had been thrown out also for their relief, and they also found themselves hemmed in by the enemy and unable to return.

This unlooked for event occurred in this wise. While advancing, near the Burnt Bridge, they were confronted by the Seventh Louisiana regiment, and engaged them at a distance of one hundred yards, keeping up a severe fire at the enemy, whose position was defended by a grove of trees, while our own men were in the open field before it. It was near the river where it makes a horse shoe bend, and the road follows round upon the bank of the river. Our forces were engaging the enemy very briskly at one extremity of the horse shoe, when they were surprised to find themselves outflanked by the 6th Louisiana, who were marching in to cut off their escape at the other end of the horse shoe.

Lieut. Col. Foster, having been hotly engaged for thirty minutes, and finding himself cut off, ordered his men to fall back in order, disputing the ground as they retreated, and his men did as they were commanded, in an admirable manner.

Most of the command succeeded in getting through, but the cavalry, commanded by Capt. Carger, H cavalry, were compelled to swim the river, not, however, without taking with them several prisoners whom they captured in the fight. Capt. Carger is said to have displayed a great deal of courage and coolness in the action.

The infantry, many of them, escaped by hanging on to the horses' tails as they were swimming the river, the current of which was quite rapid.

The regiment of infantry came out of the action in line, well formed, and behaved very creditably.

H. L. Robinson of Binghamton, N. Y., formerly of the Illinois Central railroad, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and detailed for duty as an assistant of Col. McCallum, Military Superintendent of railroads.

On Thursday the 22d there was an election of State officers under the constitution of West Virginia, and Gov. Pierpont and his associates of the provisional government of old Virginia had the field without opposition.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Arnold's Speech on Confiscation.

BOLD AND EARNEST WORDS FOR LIBERTY.

The President's Call for More Men.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Rage of the Baffled Nigger Stealers.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

Mr. Arnold, in the House last night, urged the passage of an efficient confiscation bill. The rebels were treacherous, cruel and barbarous, and had been treated altogether with too much leniency, and regard our forbearance as cowardice. The time to forgive was when they laid down their arms and ask for mercy. The question of slavery must be met. No man had spoken more wisely on this subject than the President, who was in favor of the country being entirely free. We fight for liberty and the constitution; the rebels for slavery and the subversion of constitutional liberty.

The President in words of earnest appeal to the Border States seeks to control the whirlwind and direct the storm the rebels have provoked.

His proposition for emancipation will make freedom not only national but universal. Slavery, having upon its head the sin of this rebellion, must die.

He appealed to the friends of freedom to have faith in the President, who will seize the opportunity which Providence has given him. Let the Border State men join hands with the President and make this one great homogeneous free people. Mr. Arnold also urged as a means of putting down the rebellion and defraying expenses, was the passage of a confiscation bill, arguing in favor of the right to pass it under the law of nations.

Mr. Kellogg made a strong speech this morning in favor of the confiscation of rebel property, and arguing that they partook of the double character, public enemies and traitors, to be pursued as enemies during the war, and punished as traitors after peace has been conquered. He referred to the suffering recently seen among his constituency, and cited numerous authorities.

Senator Sumner presented a petition for emancipation, signed by 8,000 women.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill ratifying the President's action in calling out more men than were authorized under the act of August, 1861, and authorizing him to call out seven hundred thousand volunteers. Also, a bill amendatory of the fugitive slave law, which provides for trial by jury, at which witnesses, including the claimant and fugitive, be examined. Appeals are to be from the District Court, where the trial takes place, to the Circuit, and thence to the Supreme Court, and the fugitive released on bail, with sufficient surety for his appearance from time to time, in amount equal to the value of the service or labor due in the State whence escaped.

Thurlow Weed sails in the Persia for New York to-day.

Archbishop Hughes is still in Rome. It is supposed he is waiting for the Popedom.

A private letter from a soldier before Richmond says the rebels have two negro regiments.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

MATTERS WITH THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Memphis Scare—Flight of the Citizens.

A DARING FEDERAL RECONNOISSANCE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, OFF FT. PILLOW, On board Steamer John H. Dickey, FRIDAY, May 23—8 A. M.

The special object of the flag of truce brought up on Wednesday has not yet transpired. The steamer bringing it was the Little Rebel, from which Gen. Jeff. Thompson issued his gasconading report of the fight of the 10th inst. She is iron clad fore-and-aft, and painted black.

Refugees, three of whom came on board the Dickey yesterday, report that the inhabitants of Memphis are leaving in large numbers. They also say that there is quite an Union sentiment prevailing there. They left a week ago last Tuesday.

A reconnoissance was yesterday made by Capt. McGoringle, of the gunboat St. Louis. He went within a few rods of the rebel steamers, all of which he found lying in the vicinity of Fulton. They were in a quiescent state, steam not being up. He returned to his ship ship without accident. Gen. Quimby accompanied the reconnoitering party. All is apparently very quiet in the fleet. No mortars were fired yesterday on either side. The silence, however, is the calm that frequently precedes the storm.

FORT PILLOW, May 24, 1862, 1 a. m., via CAIRO, 24th.

Some of our pickets were fired upon at Crighead Point last night and one lieutenant and one private killed. At least, such is the report in the fleet. It was supposed that some of our own men had fired the shots by mistake. A few shells were sent over the Point this forenoon by the rebels and answered by one of our gunboats. No damage done.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

The Federal Forces Cross the Chickahominy.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, May 24.

Our troops crossed the Chickahominy at the railroad and Bottom's bridge, and now occupy a position 1½ miles beyond.

A few of the enemy's pickets can be seen.

In front of Gen. Stoneman's advance, off New Bridge, a strong guard of rebels is visible. From our best information, the enemy has selected a position three or four miles this side of Richmond to meet our troops. The Federal advance is now seven miles from Richmond. Further progress will be necessarily slow.

The only matter of interest to-day was the shelling out of the rebels on the opposite bank of the river at New Bridge.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A NEW ORDER TO DEFEND THE STATE.

A Reliable Rebel Gentleman's Account of the Invaders.

PITTMAN'S FERRY, MO., May 24.—The following extracts and dispatches are taken from Arkansas papers:

LITTLE ROCK, May 20.—The following orders have been received by telegraph:

To Brigadier General Roane, Little Rock:

Assume command of all the forces in Arkansas and defend the State.

By order of Major Van Dorn.

Signed, DABNEY H. MOWRY, A. A. G.

In compliance with the above order, I have to announce to the people of the State of Arkansas, among whom I have lived, that I shall defend the State, and that with the reserve placed at my command, I am confident I shall be able to drive the invaders from our soil.

JNO. B. SELDEN, Brig. General Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, Ark., May 17.—A gentleman just arrived from Searcy, who was made prisoner by the Federals and was released at sundown Wednesday, reports twenty-five hundred Federals camped opposite Searcy on the Watkins farm, and about 8,000 at Little's, seven miles from Searcy. All the Federals he saw were "low Dutch," except the cavalry, numbering about four thousand, who were Americans. He says while he was in their camp, news was received of a Federal defeat at Corinth, accompanied by an order for them to return to Batesville, but they were determined to disobey orders. This gentleman also reports the Federals out of provisions and killing and eating all stock and taking corn meal and provisions wherever they can find any. He says it is their intention to advance and take Little Rock, but thinks they are afraid to undertake the job. He heard orders given in the camp after being fired on by the Texans not to take any prisoners, but to kill every man found under arms.

MADISON, ARK., May 17.—I arrived here last night from Cotton Plant. We have had fighting at Cotton Plant with some of the Federals who were advancing on that place to get possession of the telegraph.

We had a company of Capt. Stephenson's men.

After the fight on Wednesday, we found five Federals dead on the field, and on Thursday we killed two more. There were no casualties on our side.

We captured four saddles, two swords and several navy revolvers. The Federals were still within two miles of Cotton Plant. We intend returning to-day with more force, to give them another fight. We shall whip them sure.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—From Batesville we learn through several reliable sources that ten regiments of the enemy at Batesville have left for St. Louis via Ironton, and that all the Federal troops on this side of White River have recrossed that stream, the same force that required two days to cross to this side, crossed back in one night. It is reliably reported that 7,000 Federals now remain at Batesville and Jacksonport.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND VICINITY.

A Rush of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

THE FEDERAL FLEET AT THE OLD NAVY YARD.

LIFE AND SOCIETY AT NORFOLK.

Humbug Statements as to Unionism.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The following is taken from the Baltimore *American's* Fortress Monroe correspondence:

"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Council still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Wool had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the sulks, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of strawberries and peas is now stopped.

"General Wool sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their hands. So soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid; but while they remain in their present rebellious mood, they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States.

"Most of the stores are now open, and the sale of such goods as they have is progressing. As far as can be ascertained, no one is now willing to take Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of Virginia banks and other chartered corporations. United States Government notes are received with great avidity.

"The Union men (?) of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirit around them.

"Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 800 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk. The course of the Government in refusing to allow provisions to come here for loyal people was severely criticised, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessaries of life are so great, and prices so high, that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and oysters. The secessionists are nearly all wealthy people who can stand high prices, and have laid in their stocks long since. There is no doubt that the decision of Gen. Wool is leading to great suffering among the poorer classes. They have suffered beyond all endurance for a year."

It is estimated that there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the rebel force with which Gen. Huger left Norfolk. Those who have come in, and are still arriving in squads of ten and twelve, did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburg. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to-day says there must be nearly 1,000 more scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

The Minnesota will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow morning, and the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old naval station. The walls of the navy yard buildings are in a solid condition, and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up with the intention of being removed, but the prompt action of Gen. Wool prevented the removal. Numerous wrecks sunk in the harbor and river by the rebels are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked Merrimac. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The conflict of authority between the civil and military authorities of the District in respect to fugitive slaves, at present stands thus: All those who were arrested by either side are now released. Marshal Lamon, and the Military Governor, Gen. Wadsworth, had a long interview to-day relative to the conflict between the former, claiming the right to exercise all his civil functions in the absence of a declaration of martial law. The question at issue will have to be settled by the Executive. Gen. Wadsworth intends to insist on an examination into every case where an alleged fugitive has an alleged pass for protection, and where there is reason to believe the accused is free under the laws of August last, confiscating slaves who have been employed for insurrectionary purposes.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Tribune's* special Washington says: A gentleman just arrived from North Carolina, and who was a passenger on the Oriental, gives the following interesting items of news in that State: General Burnside has seized all the Commissioners of the town of Edenton, North Carolina, T. J. Bland, A. J. Glover, H. A. Bond and F. L. Roberts, and taken them to his headquarters at Newbern. The fifth Commissioner was not arrested, being confined to his bed by sickness. They are held as hostages for the safe return of Mr. Smith, a Union pilot, who was seized by the Confederates while on a visit to his wife at Edenton. It is alleged that these Commissioners connived at Mr. White's arrest, though they stoutly deny any complicity with the matter, and insist that they had no power to prevent it. Gen. Burnside intends to send one of the Commissioners to Raleigh, whither Mr. White has been conveyed, to demand his release. The Confederates threaten to hang Mr. White, and Gen. Burnside intends that all the Commissioners shall swing for it in case the Confederates execute their threats. They were taken to Newbern in the steamer Ocean Wave, in charge of Major Jardine, and a guard from his regiment, the Hawkins Zouaves.

The Potter Investigation Committee has continued in session, giving opportunity to be heard to those whose disloyalty is impugned by witnesses. On the suggestion of the Committee about 500 disloyal Government employees have been dismissed—the heads of departments having generally acted upon the reports.

All the claims against the Government, so far as they are officially known to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been paid.

THE GUERRILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

Col. Daniels Captures a Steamboat.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, May 24.—Dispatches from Col. Daniels of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, dated Camp La Grange, Dunklin county, contain accounts of the capture of the rebel steamer Daniel E. Miller, on the St. Francis river, laden with stores of provisions and a company of troops for Memphis.

The Colonel captured the pickets of the boat, and came upon the boat itself before it was out of rifle shot distance. In response to a command to lay to, the enemy sent a volley of musketry. Colonel Daniels then brought to bear upon them a brass six-pounder which after sending one shot through her hull and another through her wheel house, killing Lieut. Col. Lewis and one private, and wounding three others, caused the steamer to surrender, about sixty prisoners were taken, among whom was one colonel. None of the Federals were hurt.

From Banks' Command.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

STRASBURG, VA., May 24, 1862.

To Hon. E. F. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. Kin'ey's command of infantry and cavalry have been driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and is reported as advancing on Front Royal. He probably occupies the place this morning.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen.

FROM CORINTH AND THE SOUTH.

THE SCARE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

IMPORTANT DETAILS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Federal Commander Orders Vicksburg Cleared.

FLAG OFFICER FARRAGUT PASSES NATCHEZ.

Beauregard Awards the Southern Cross of Honor.

BEN BUTLER ON THE FEMALE SECESH

Our Army Before Corinth.

AN IOWA COLONEL KILLED.

GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d says:

Gov. Pettis of Mississippi has called for 1,000 armed men to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—The Federal commander ordered the removal of women and children from this city in 24 hours. The Mayor has asked until Friday, 23d, at eight o'clock.

This morning there are ten boats below. The City of Brooklyn and Hartford passed Natchez this morning.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* deplores the death of Col. Ingraham, of Van Dorn's staff, inhumanly butchered by the Federals in a skirmish on the 9th. The same correspondent says Beauregard is about to confer the order of the Southern Cross of Honor on the privates of the 9th Texas for gallant conduct, the first to receive this much coveted badge of distinction.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 18th, says the grocery stores are all moved except one, and the stock in that will be exhausted in two or three days. It becomes a serious question where groceries are to be procured from after this.

The Raleigh N. C. *Register* says, Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived on the 11th, under escort of Senator Gwin, of California, accompanied by her four children, Mrs. Keary, Jeff's niece, and Mrs. Gwin, son and daughter.

The Arizonia *Times* says, Sibley's command has been dismounted in a starving condition. Two companies were cut off and the rest were endeavoring to reach Santa Fe.

The *Appeal's* Corinth correspondent says Butler's infamous order has fired our army.

The Federal spies' guide was shot at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th congratulates the citizens on Charleston being four times stronger than New Orleans. Large consignments of stone from Columbia and the interior, iron chains and other materials will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approach within shelling distance of the city.

All the Southern papers condemn Butler's cowardly, infamous order, but don't publish it.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) *Chronicle*, of the 18th, says five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our (rebel) batteries yesterday at noon. The commander sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city. The answer was: "*If you want the city, come and take it!*" The fleet then communicated with the authorities, demanding, it is supposed, the surrender of the ports, just below Vicksburg, which were promptly and pointedly refused.

After this, the gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up the rest of the gunboats for the purpose of opening a bombardment.

The following general order was forwarded by pickets for the information of this army:

The following General Order No. 28 of the Federal officers, Major General Butler commanding, at New Orleans, will be read on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS OF DEPARTMENT OF GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 15th.

As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference, and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable and be treated as a woman of the town, plying her vocation.

By command of Major General BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Men of the South, shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat at their pleasure the ladies of the South as common harlots. Arouse, friends, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our houses and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

A Sergeant and twenty-six men, deserters, arrived here last night. During the last two days nothing has transpired except picket skirmishing and that is quite light. It has been expected at headquarters that Beauregard would make an attack any morning on a general engagement. It is positively known that Beauregard intended making a general attack, but found our left too strong.

Memphis deserters unite in saying that he had his whole force outside the entrenchments, and ordered a forward movement, but very suddenly countermanded it. It is supposed that the appearance of our gunboats at Vicksburg was the cause.

Col. Worthington of the 5th Iowa was accidently killed by our pickets while going the grand rounds on last Wednesday night. The body has been sent to Keokuk.

It has rained during the past twenty hours and the roads are in bad condition.

NATCHEZ, May 19.—Five schooners and four gunboats anchored in the river opposite this place. The gunboats, it is said, sent a yawl with a flag of truce bearing a demand for the surrender of the city. As the yawl landed a number of people had gathered to witness the proceeding, and the men from the boat requested that some of the crowd should take dispatches and deliver them to the Mayor, but no one could be found willing to accommodate the Yankees, until at last they prevailed upon a fisherman to carry them. When he delivered the document, and it was found to contain a demand for the surrender of the city, a crowd of exasperated citizens took the fisherman and hung him. The gunboats gave them till ten o'clock to determine what they should do.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* of the 18th says the women and children are being removed from the city to-day, by the advice of Gen. Smith, in view of an approaching conflict with the enemy.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts introduced a bill to legalize and confirm the act of the President accepting volunteers under the act of 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize the acceptance of 200,000 additional under that act. Referred.

He also introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Tax bill was taken up and considered at length.

The tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, and on dogs, was struck out.

The tax on railroads, steamboats, and ferry-boats, was amended so as to make the tax on steam-railroads and steamboats 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, on horse-railroads and ferry-boats one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, and on toll-bridges 3 per cent. on the gross earnings.

The tax on insurance companies was amended so as to tax fire and marine insurance companies 3 per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums or assessment.

Having reached the 108th section, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Weldon, N. C., Probably Taken.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—It was reported at Norfolk yesterday that Burnside had taken Weldon, N. C.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Newbern papers of the 20th mention the return of the expedition of two regiments from Pollocksville, where they met and dispersed the rebel cavalry. No casualties are mentioned.

Pennsylvania Answers the Call for More Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Gov. Curtin, on receiving the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for, replied: "Pennsylvania will furnish any number required."

The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing, and will be sent forward shortly.

The Jackson (Mich.) *Patriot* of the 21st, says:

Messrs. Austin & Tomlinson, contractors for manufacturing wagons at the State Prison, have just received orders from the Government for three hundred and twenty-five wagons, one hundred and seventy for Fremont's department and one hundred and fifty for Western Missouri, to be shipped immediately.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

Bad News from Gen. Banks.

HE IS DRIVEN BACK TO HARPER'S FERRY BY AN IMMENSE FORCE OF THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON GREATLY EXCITED

The Baltimore Rebels Show their Teeth.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Sharp Skirmishing and Rebel Defeats.

Nothing New from Corinth.

FROM THE MISS. FLOTILLA.

Important Reconnoissance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

Dispatches from Fredericksburg assert that all the troops between McDowell's army and Richmond have marched away with four days rations. This is the uniform statement of deserters and fugitive blacks. The latter are very useful in furnishing information touching the rebels, nature of the country, &c.

Fredericksburg behaves better. Fewer insults are offered to our soldiers, fewer cheers for Jeff. Davis, as a consequence of the judiciously severe administration of Gen. Patrick.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill turns out as anticipated by Senator Grimes and a few other determined opponents. Yesterday when the books were closed, twelve millions were subscribed, and three millions paid, under the bill requiring a quarter in cash or certified checks to be paid into the hands of the treasurer, who had given no bonds—five hundred thousand by Washingtonians, two millions and a half by New York, and seven millions by Pittsburgh and Philadelphia speculators in alliance with Riggs and another banking house here, shares being distributed *pro rata*. Pennsylvania has the lion's share and controls the road. Two of the original corporators seeing how things are going, resigned. Among the spoils captured by the enemy at Front Royal were five new locomotives and seven telegraph operators.

According to letters by the last steamer to various European diplomatists, the late rumors of intervention, although principally originated by secessionists and friends in London and Paris, are backed by the belief of many even not untriendly, of our final incapacity to overpower the rebels. European statesmen and high military authorities are puzzled by the slow and cautious movements of our great armies.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Banks in Williamsport, Md.—The Enemy in Immense Force in Pursuit—Great Excitement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—McClellan reports progress in front of Richmond. Halleck has been joined by Gen. Curtis' force. A dispatch received to-night states that Banks made good his retreat across the Potomac, at Williamsport. Gen. Saxton commands at Harper's Ferry. The city is intensely excited by intelligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah. Banks fought the enemy six hours. The rebels were understood to be advancing from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Our troops are being reinforced. Rumor says Jackson is advancing to support Ewell and Johnson. It is also stated there is still another force behind him. Prompt means have been taken to meet the exigency.

FROM THE FLOTILLA.

An Old Order Renewed—A Bad Look for Refugees and Correspondents—An Important Reconnoissance.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, NEAR FORT PILLOW, ON BOARD STEAMER JOHN H. DICKEY, Saturday, May 24, 1862—9 a. m.

An old river order was put in force in the flotilla yesterday, which will have an effect upon refugees and newspaper correspondents. It prevents transports from carrying civilians between this point and Cairo, without written passes from Capt. Davis here and Capt. Pennock at Cairo. Refugees will therefore remain in their own country. Correspondents will also remain where they are, from the fact that they were on the 11th inst. forbade going on board the Benton, where their passes can only be obtained. The question now naturally arises, what shall we do? Perhaps the commander will favor us with a speedy passage to Dixie, or he may change his mind and send us home, in imitation of the late action of Gen. Halleck. In either case, I suppose we will have to be satisfied.

McGARICK'S LANDING, ARK., May 22, VIA CAIRO, May 25.

Yesterday afternoon the bombardment of Fort Pillow was renewed by our mortars at intervals of five minutes and replied to every half hour by the rebels. Your correspondent, with a party of twenty, under Cols. Fitch and Hogg, made a reconnoissance yesterday afternoon off Fulton and Fort Pillow. We struck the river four miles below the former place and came along the levee past the two forts, around Craighead Point, to the landing. The result of this reconnoissance is deemed extremely important, and will form the basis of important movements of which you will speedily hear.

It is reported that the rebels at Fort Pillow have been reinforced by three regiments of infantry.

FROM CAIRO.

New and Gratifying Post Office Facilities at Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 24, 1862.

The new Post Office building here was opened yesterday. Twenty-nine clerks are now employed in distributing the vast amount of mail matter which pours into this office. Two mails are made up daily for all principal offices in the country. Soldiers letters are distributed by regiments, brigades and divisions, and forwarded to their camps each day. Assistant Postmaster Armstrong has been here for some weeks, superintending the details of the new arrangement, and is entitled to great credit for the improvement which has been effected. Postmaster Linegar will take care that in future no complaints are made as to the management of his office.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The Tug Zouave Blown up in Lake St. Clair and Four Men Killed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 25, 1862.

The tug Zouave blew up in Lake St. Clair just off Grosse Point, to-day, and Capt. Lee, Second engineer William Dawes, the steward, and one fireman, were killed. Capt. L. Waffle, of the bark Shanghai, was blown into the lake, but not hurt. The tug is a total wreck.

DETROIT, May 25.—The tug Zouave exploded her boilers on Lake St. Clair at eleven o'clock to-day, killing Capt. M. W. Lee, second engineer Wm. A. D. Downer, John Burrell the cook, and one fireman. Boat total loss.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

A Reconnoissance—A Fight—The Rebels Defeated with Heavy Loss—Howell Cobb and his Georgians Compelled to Skedaddle.

[From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.]

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, May 24.—The driving of the rebels from the vicinity of Newbridge, by our artillery, yesterday, was followed to-day by a reconnoisance composed of the 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, and a squad of the 2d cavalry. Thirty men of the 4th Michigan succeeded in getting between four companies of the 5th Louisiana and a brigade of the enemy, and attacked them unexpectedly, killing about 60, wounding 110, and capturing 31. We lost one killed, one mortally wounded, and one slightly.

To-day Stoneman's brigade together with Donelson's advanced from Newbridge up Chickahominy to Ellison's Mills, on Bell's Creek. Here they encountered four regiments of rebels with nine pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The 8th and 9th regiments, under Howell Cobb, were posted to resist our advance to Mechanicsville. After about 150 rounds from our artillery the rebels withdrew. A portion of Davidsons brigade followed, but night coming on, they encamped within 600 yards of the enemy. At daylight the batteries on both sides opened, but the fire becoming too hot for the rebels they retreated.

NORFOLK, May 24.—Deserters from Petersburg say that in consequence of the scarcity of provisions the army at Richmond is much demoralized, and large numbers are deserting daily. They have been lately on short rations. They say fully half the army would desert if they had an opportunity; but the rebels intend making a desperate resistance.

As soon as a disposition is shown by the Norfolk people to return to their allegiance, the port will be opened and the former *status* restored. No such disposition is yet manifested. Should Richmond be captured hundreds of Norfolkites would openly declare for the Union.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan to the War Department states that there were three skirmishes to-day. We drove the enemy from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners were taken, and fifty killed. Our loss was ten killed and wounded. Two squadrons of the 8th Illinois cavalry, under Maj. Clendenin, were sent up the river, and destroyed a bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. Mechanicsville, now occupied by our troops, is five miles from Richmond.

SUNDAY, May 25.—Gen. Naglee's brigade is encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this they were obliged to engage the rebel Gen. Stewart't brigade. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about fifty.

Contrabands from Richmond say the inhabitants are leaving for Danville. All capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain.

FROM BANKS' ARMY.

Banks has been attacked by a large Force at Winchester, and has Fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Dispatches were received at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night, from Gen. Banks, at Winchester. He moved from Strasburg to Winchester to save his stores and trains. His advance guard arrived there at 5 o'clock, all safe. A strong attack was made on his trains at Middletown, by the rebels, but they were repulsed. We lost a few wagons, which teamsters abandoned. Banks will return immediately to Strasburg.

Col. Kenly, commanding the force at Front Royal, was wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement there have been received. The enemy occupy Front Royal. Gen. Geary occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad at White Plains, and has been reinforced.

The rebels attacked us at day-break in great force, estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewell's and Jackson's divisions. Our right and left wings stood well for a while, when two regiments broke the lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back and were ordered to withdraw. They passed through the town in considerable confusion, but reformed and continued the march in good order to Martinsburg, 22 miles distant. Our entire force was less than 4,000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry under Gen. Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated.

N. P. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Dispatches received by the War Department states that Banks was attacked at Winchester this morning, and has fallen back towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. The enemy are reported in large force. It is reported that the rebel forces have left Richmond and moved north, to take the offensive.

RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Several Attempts to Hang Men—Great Excitement.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The secessionists of Baltimore have been exulting over the reported defeat and death of Col. Kenly. The announcement to-day that Kenly was not dead was received with shouts of applause. There is great excitement in the city. Two men have been knocked down in front of the telegraph office. One was heard to say, "You have it your way now, but we'll have it our's soon." Obnoxious citizens have to keep out of sight. This intense feeling is explained by the fact that the regiments which suffered the most belonged to Baltimore. Many arrests have been made by the police.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—1:30 P. M.—The mob attempted to hang a man in Monument Square, but were prevented by the police.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, 5:40 P. M.—The crowd has greatly increased this afternoon. Several people were chased and knocked down. After the arrests by the police, the crowd thinned out, and all is now quiet.

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

A Successful Skirmish.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 25.—A reconnoitering party from Pope's command had a skirmish yesterday, resulting in a complete rout of three rebel regiments with the loss of their knapsacks, blankets and haversacks and several killed and wounded and six prisoners taken. The regiments fled in confusion across the creek. Our loss is four wounded.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Reported Capture of Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—It is reported here that Burnside has captured Raleigh, N. C.

New Advertisements.

For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.

WANTED — Girls with Sewing Machines. Also, hands to stitch Canvas by the yard. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 S. Water street, corner of Wells. Journal copy one time. my26-r660-1t

WANTED—To hire a good Blacksmith to go into the country. Inquire at F. J. BALLOU'S Lumber Yard, on Grove street, between North and Old streets. my26-r665-3t

WANTED—To purchase a small Steam Engine, two or three horse power. Must be in perfect order for immediate use. Address Post Office Box 958. my26-r662-3t

WANTED—A young woman wishes for a situation with a family going East. Is willing to take care of children from two to three years old, and can render herself valuable as a seamstress or as a lady's maid. The best of references can be given. Address "A. E.," Post Office Box 2697. my26-r665-3t

WANTED—By a young widow lady, a situation as House-Keeper in a widower's family. Please address "AMANDA," Tribune Office. my26-r661-1t

WANTED.—A competent and experienced Book-Keeper, who can give the best city references, wishes a situation. Address "J. S." P. O. Drawer 6124. my26-r668-3t

WANTED.—A lady wants a situation as House-Keeper or as Clerk in a Fancy Store. The best of references given as house-keeper. Would not object to go in the country. Apply to 166, third floor, or address "H. N. H.," Box 1643. my26-r640-3t

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a wholesale or retail Drug, Book or Grocery Store, by one that has had several years experience in business, and two years residence in the State. Can easily make himself acquainted with almost any business. Address M. HARVEY, Chicago Post Office. my26-r659-1t

LOST—A Sleeve Button, with gold stone sett. One dollar will be paid for it at this office. my26-r658-1t

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Post Office Box 2744. mh22-r566-3tnet

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Two very heavy, thoroughly built Triple-Geared Cranes, one Iron Planer, one Upright Drill, Water Pipe Patterns, Cone Bars, Sweeps, Crane Ladles, &c., for sale low by WOOLSON, HITCHCOCK & CARTER, Cleveland. my26-r671-3t

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SAML. & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my26-r611-1mlstp

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Post Office Box 2744. mh22-r566-3tnet

New Advertisements.

BOARDING.—Board in a private family. A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and a pleasant suit of rooms in one of the most desirable located houses on the North Side, situated east of Clark street, a few minutes walk from Clark street Bridge. Address Post Office Box 3774. my26-r657-1t

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board, in a private family, near Union Park, convenient to the cars. References exchanged. Address Post Office Box 1757, Chicago. my26-r639-3t

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen, at 75 Monroe street. my26-r637-1w

BOARDING—On Michigan avenue, with a fine room furnished, suitable for a married couple, or two single gentlemen who are friends, can be obtained by addressing (with name) Box 488. my26-r654-1t

BOARDING—A large and very pleasant front room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at 65 Wabash Avenue. my26-r666-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain, with board, a very large unfurnished front room with a private family in a pleasant location in the South Division. Address "C. W. D.," Post Office Box 167. my26-r667-3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife wish an unfurnished suite of rooms, with first-class board, in a private family or where there are but few boarders. Would prefer the West Side. Address "M," Tribune Office. my26-r656-1w

TO RENT—A Furnished House, situated in the most pleasant locality on the North Side, No. 269 Ontario street. To be rented until October and perhaps longer, by a responsible tenant. Possession given June 1st. For particulars please call at the residence from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M., or in the evening. my26-r669-3t

TO RENT—A Furnished Tenement, pleasantly located and in a good neighborhood, from June 1st to September 1st. Part of the rent will be taken in board. Address, with reference, "R. T." Post Office Drawer 6473, Chicago. my26-r653-1t

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JUNE, 1862, IS READY TO-DAY.

The June Number is for sale to-day, with the following attractive articles:

SUNTHIN' IN THE PASTORAL LINE—A new Biglow Paper, the Sixth of the Series. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

ASTRAEA AT THE CAPITOL—A new Poem. By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE AUTHOR OF "CHARLES AUCHESTER"—A Biographical Sketch of this favorite author, and a critical estimate of her writings. By HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

THE HEALTH OF OUR GIRLS—A most instructive and interesting Essay on an important topic. By T. W. HIGGINSON.

WAR AND LITERATURE. By JOHN WEISS.

WALKING. By the late HENRY D. THOREAU.

THE SAM ADAMS REGIMENTS IN THE TOWN OF BOSTON—An interesting Historical Paper. By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

THE HORRORS OF SAN DOMINGO. By JOHN WEISS.

PERE ANTOINE'S DATE-PALM—A Legend of New Orleans. By T. B. ALDRICH.

THE SOUTH BREAKER—A new Story. By HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

SOLID OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA; or, 'Tis Eighty Years Since. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

AN ORDER FOR A PICTURE. By ALICE CARY.

METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY. By Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ. Sixth Paper of the Series.

OUT OF THE BODY TO GOD. By ROSE TERRY.

SONNET. By F. G. TUCKERMAN.

TERMS—Twenty-five Cents per number. Three Dollars per year, post-paid by the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. my26-r672-1t

"THE MAP." JUST PUBLISHED, THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP, Showing at a glance the location of every Battle Field Stamped in Colors, Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked. In every respect the Great Map for the time.

In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.

Agents Wanted. LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES. Address R. R. LANDON, Agent, No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. my26-r635-6t

NO EXTORTION. Teeth filled with Gold.....$1.50 to $3.00; " " Silver.....1.00 to 2.00; " Extracted.....50 cents. Send for a FREE copy of the Dental Monitor. J. WARD ELLIS, Dentist, Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, Chicago. my26-r642-1t

HEWES & BRAUNS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill. N. W. HEWES. [my26-r633-3m] L. BRAUNS.

BARNUM'S "SELF SEWER," FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES. Post Office Box 2744. mh22-r566-3tnet

FARMS AND LANDS FOR VACANT LOTS.—I have several farms, of different sizes, and well cultivated; also, two thousand acres of good unimproved prairie lands, all in this State, within 100 miles of Chicago, which I will exchange for vacant lots in this city. Would also exchange for houses and lots, and this case pay some money. Call at 14 Dearborn street, (office No. 3, up-stairs), or address "J. W. H.," P. O. Box 1792. my26-r654-1t

KINGDOM HAS COME. AT H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph Street. SONG FOR THE TIMES. Price 25 Cents. my23-r686-2t-net

10 TONS SODA ASH, 10 TONS SAL SODA, 10 TONS CAUSTIC SODA. 100 BBLS. GLAUBER SALTS, 100 BBLS BRIMSTONE, 100 BBLS. SULPHUR, 50 KEGS BI CARB SODA, 50 CARBOYS OIL VITRIOL. For sale by WILLIAM D. HARRIS, Wholesale Druggist, 87 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. [my17-r447-1m]

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power, For Sale Cheap for Cash, By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn st., Chicago. my26-r638-1m

EDWARDS' XXXX WHITE Winter Wheat Flour. A fresh supply at JOHN B. KING'S, Foot of Franklin street. my26-r646-3t

$500 TO LOAN FOR ONE year at 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Chicago, ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY In Chicago or Cook County. CLARKSON & TREE, Rooms 1 and 2, 82 Dearborn street. my26-r644-3t

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Stoddard, No. 88 Clark street, opposite the Court House, (having REFITTED HIS ROOMS in convenient shape) is now prepared to execute work in the highest style of Art. Album Photographs excelled by none. Also, Ivorytypes and colored work of all kinds on exhibition at his Gallery. Call and see them before going elsewhere. my26-r645-3t

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the County of Cook, are requested to send them into the County Clerk's Office before the first of June. L. P. HILLIARD, Clerk. Chicago, May 24th, 1862. my26-r621-1w

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, by JOHN C. W. BAILEY, Esq. Subject: "England with some of her Institutions and Antiquities." Members and their friends with ladies are invited to attend. To commence at eight o'clock precisely. WM. PARAGWANATH, President. JOHN COLLINS, Recording Secretary. my26-r624-1t

FOR SALE—To Brewers and others. For sale cheap a number of ten Barrel Store Casks, one twelve bushel and one eight bushel Mash Tub, a ten barrel Working Tun, a seven barrel Iron Boiler, Coolers, &c. &c. 200 doz. Ale and Porter Bottles, ... Inquire of WM. BENNE, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 280 South Water street, or Post Office Box 1239. Also, a light Express Wagon. my26-r667-2t

MY DOG.—Lost in the vicinity of Union Park, (probably followed a Randolph street Car down town), a tan colored or yellow Terrier Dog—ears cropped. She answers to the name of Nimmie or Nimble. Whoever will return her to room No. 1 Court House, or give information concerning her shall be suitably rewarded. my26-r671

New Advertisements.

SPRAGUE'S PINK AND FANCY PRINTS. ALSO, BARGAINS IN DOMESTICS. Orders for all kinds of goods filled with care. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street. [my26-r670-2t]

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. At the urgent request of many of our customers we have fitted up and opened an apartment where ladies wishing HOOP SKIRTS OR CORSETS, Can have every facility for trying on the goods with comfort before purchasing. As a PERFECT FIT Can thus be secured, and as our stock of these articles is FULLER AND CHEAPER than Any other in this city, We hope for largely increased sales in the future. We always have on hand Bradley's & Thomson's celebrated Skirts, And full lines of the well-known "Mechanique," "Robert Worley's French," and "Madam Bowles" Corsets." Ladies are invited to call and inspect our stock. GRAVES & IRVINE, mh21-r911-1y 78 LAKE STREET.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE —BY— THOS. B. BRYAN. A well improved piece of central property, encumbered for $10,000, will be exchanged for vacant property on the West Side. House and Lot on West Randolph street, encumbered for $700, will be exchanged for a small house and lot. House and Lot on Larrabee street, free of encumbrance, will be exchanged for a farm in Cook County. A Lot, 40x162 feet on State street, near Harrison, encumbered for $1,800, will be exchanged for city property, vacant or improved. Lands improved and unimproved in Illinois and Iowa to exchange for improved city property. Encumbrances will be assumed, or difference paid in cash. Parties looking for RESIDENCE or BUSINESS PROPERTY will find a large and well selected list at my office. THOMAS B. BRYAN, my26-r633-1t Real Estate Attorney, No. 1 Bryan Hall.

BLACKBERRY WINE. The attention of the public is respectfully called to a very superior article of COUNTRY MADE BLACKBERRY WINE, Prepared from the PURE JUICE OF THE BERRY. And designed expressly for MEDICAL AND FAMILY USE. For sale by Smith & Dwyer, Gale Brothers, F. A. Bryan, (Tremont House Druggist), Hurlbut, Risley & Kitchen, (Sherman House Druggists) L. F. Humeston, H. Mottram, White & Brabrook, A. B. Bryan, Henry G. d'Evers, G. P. Frost, J. Doll, W. Wadsack, J. H. Murphy, A. P. Kenyon, (Brevoort Hotel), M. S. Ives, M. J. Wyres, S. T. Hinckley, N. Snow, Wm. Van Fleet & Co., J. R. Smith and J. B. Taylor, Chicago. J. M. Brown and J. McCann, Joliet. Dimmick & Maybury, M. Kneasal and D. Walker, Ottawa. Joseph Monks, (Moore's Hotel), Peru, and by first-class Druggists generally. A. B. HILLS, Proprietor. E. P. BYERS, General Agent for the Northwest. Office No. 8 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) Post Office Box 3840, Chicago, Illinois. my26-r663-3t

"WE KNOW NOT WHERE ELSE SO MUCH AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE OF THE REBELLION CAN BE OBTAINED."

"NO OTHER WORK POSSESSES THE VALUE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE."

"It is Reliable, Complete and Desirable."

THE Rebellion Record, Edited by FRANK MOORE, Is the only publication which gives the HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT NOW GOING ON. IT IS FULL, IMPARTIAL AND RELIABLE. A Record which the COURTS, the DEPARTMENTS, and the COURTS QUOTE, as THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES. It appeals to the intelligence of every citizen. By reference to it every person can be fairly and truthfully posted up in relation to this GREAT REBELLION.

IT CONTAINS,—I. The Causes of the Great Struggle and the Great Issues before the Country, by EDWARD EVERETT.

II. A Diary of Verified Events; Commencing with the meeting of the South Carolina Convention, Dec. 17th, 1860—giving, in the form of a Diary, a concise, succinct and truthful history of every event as it occurs.

III. Documents, Speeches, Extended Narratives, &c., CONSISTING OF ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES, SKIRMISHES, &c., MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SPECIAL ORDERS, &c., &c. GRAPHIC ACCOUNTS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, IMPORTANT SPEECHES AND LETTERS FROM LEADING MEN, NORTH AND SOUTH. PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES (from eye-witnesses) OF THE GREAT BATTLES, SECESSION ORDINANCES, MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS, &c.

IV. Rumors, Incidents, Patriotic Songs and Ballads. Illustrated with correct Portraits engraved on steel of the Notable Men of the Time, and with Maps and Diagrams of the Plans of Battles.

THE REBELLION RECORD Is publishing in PARTS, each Part illustrated with TWO FINE PORTRAITS, 50 cents each. ALSO, IN VOLUMES. Six Parts, with Copious Index, comprise a Volume. NOW READY, VOLUMES ONE, TWO AND THREE. Bound in Cloth, at $3.75 each; Sheep, $4.00; Half Morocco, or Half Calf Antique, $5.00 each.

A NEW EDITION, Sold EXCLUSIVELY BY CANVASSERS AND AGENTS, is now publishing in Nos., at 25 cents each. Each number illustrated with a Portrait on Steel. *.* Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

. Copies of the REBELLION RECORD, in Parts or in Volumes, will be sent, free of expense, on receipt of price. Sent in registered letters, the publisher will be responsible for all remittances. Clubs will be supplied at the following rates: FIVE COPIES of each volume in semi-monthly numbers or Monthly Parts, to one address or separately... $12.50; TEN COPIES... $22.50. Remittances must be sent in registered letters, otherwise the Publisher will not be responsible, and in current funds.

G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher, 532 Broadway, New York. C. T. EVANS, Gen. Agent. my23-r560-3t-cod-net

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe. ap28-r696-3m-net

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 56 West Randolph Street. my12-r-1y

ILLINOIS STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sabbath School Association will be held in the ... Methodist Episcopal Church (corner of Washington), in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June proximo, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Its sessions will continue for two days. Distinguished speakers from abroad have signified their intention to be present and mingle in the exercises. The Committee are in correspondence with practical Sabbath School men from several of our large cities, and trust that many of them will be in attendance. Each evangelical school in the State is invited to send at LEAST TWO DELEGATES (male or female) to the Convention, with such statistics from their school as they may be able to obtain, bringing proper credentials of their appointment. Pastors are especially invited to be present and take part in the proceedings. The objects of the Convention is to promote the general interest of the cause, and to awaken a deeper and more abiding interest in the hearts of Christians in behalf of the moral and religious education of the children and youth in the "Garden State." To this end, the Committee ask for a general representation from all parts of the State. Delegates who will REPORT themselves will be cordially entertained in Christian families in the City during the Convention. Those who can do so are requested to notify (by mail) Mr. E. S. Wells several days previous to the Convention, and all Delegates will confer a favor upon the Committee by reporting themselves on their arrival, at the bookstore of Messrs. Tomlinson, 122 and 124 Lake street, (up-stairs), where a member of the Committee will be in readiness to assign them places. Fraternally, E. S. WELLS, J. S. CONRAD, J. N. BARKER, G. G. COOK, C. G. SWEET, Ex. Com. CHICAGO, May, 1862. Country papers in Illinois and Wisconsin please copy.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

THE SHIP CANAL IN ITS RELATIONS TO CHICAGO.

Among those in Congress who oppose the passage of the bill for a ship-canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, some, it is said, are influenced by the belief derived from parties here, that the construction of the work will tend to injure some kinds of business in the city. While this fear is groundless, it is natural. Those who can remember the time when there was not a railroad leading from the city, will recollect that their construction was generally opposed by merchants of that day in the belief they would ruin the retail trade, and other cases might be mentioned where great improvements were opposed on grounds quite as absurd.

While in regard to this work the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association and the City Authorities have shown the most liberal and enlightened spirit, there are, as we have said, some who regard it as calculated to injure, rather than benefit our business, and it is proper that the subject should receive an examination in all its bearings.

The objection which is most commonly urged is, that it will allow vessels to pass through from St. Louis to Buffalo, and even to New York, when the Erie Canal shall be enlarged, without breaking bulk—thereby injuring the grain trade, and impairing the value of warehouse property. Enthusiastic friends of this and other canals, in New York, and unreasonable opponents in Philadelphia, have insisted upon this view. We are with some regret forced to believe that this is an error, and that while it is practicable to pass gunboats through the proposed channel without coal, stores or armament on board, it is utterly impracticable to use it profitably for general purposes of commerce with lake vessels. The reason is that:

1. The Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Illinois, does not generally admit vessels of over six feet draft, and consequently there is no object in adapting the canal to those of greater draft of water.

2. None of the steam lake marine can be used in so shallow a channel, the draft of propellers being from 9 feet 6 inches to 11 feet 6 inches, when laden.

3. If twelve feet depth could be provided it would not serve the general use of lake vessels, because the cost of transportation by river boats and barges is so much lower as to make them cheaper, even after adding the cost of transhipment. A river boat which would break in two and be swamped if forty rods from the pier would be perfectly useful on the canal. Ocean steamers can come to St. Louis and Cairo at many seasons, but they do not come because their use in that way is not profitable. This subject has been fully investigated, in reference to the New York canals, and the question is settled that the great strength, weight and cost of lake or ocean craft renders their employment on canals or rivers, for long trips, unprofitable.

4. But it is said that vessels can be constructed adapted to both. In answer we may say, that on the Mississippi and other rivers where it would be quite as desirable nothing of the kind has been done. Indeed, it is obvious that for the transportation of grain, lumber, cotton and bulky articles the cheapest transportation on our canal and river improved, would be by barges propelled by tugs. A merchant has only to own a barge capable of carrying ten thousand bushels of grain, and he is prepared to trade to St. Paul, Memphis, or elsewhere, as the tuging will be a separate business. Let it not be supposed that the inability to use lake craft profitably on the canal will detract from its value as a national work. It will only be because river, slack water and wide canal navigation is cheaper and better adapted to do the business required.

These are the only interests concerning which undue timidity or imperfect understanding of the subject might excite apprehensions. Every other, it is plain, must be benefited. The scope of our commerce would be extended hundreds of miles beyond its present range. Steamboats from distant points on the Mississippi and its tributaries would bear back as return freight the products of our workshops; the value of all property would be enhanced and new vigor be infused into every branch of business. It is indeed difficult to place a limit to the growth of Chicago, when this and some other public works shall have been completed. With a railroad stretching to the Pacific Ocean, steamboats arriving from New Orleans, and vessels of a thousand tons burden departing for Liverpool (which would only require the construction of twenty-one miles of canal in Canada), she might fairly rival the greatest cities of America, as the *entrepot* of European and Asiatic commerce, and a center of manufacturing industry. All this without detracting from the growth of any city or section, but by creating new and mutually beneficial relations with all.

Instead, therefore, of injuring the transhipping and warehouse business, this canal will, in all probability, double it.

5. Another interest which has shown some signs of alarm is that of certain railroads leading west. A communication in the TRIBUNE, some time since, signed "J. H. B.," is understood to be from this source. The more enlightened of the railroad men, however, do not share this feeling as they comprehend that the value of their property like that of the city depends upon the prosperity of the adjacent country.

But the passage of the canal bill would ensure certain other more immediate advantages, which must not be lost sight of. It provides means for continuing the channel to the lake, thereby keeping open our harbor at all times for the largest vessels. The value and necessity of this need not be told to owners of vessels. It will effect, when completed, the drainage of the city, saving thereby a great expense, and adding to its salubrity and healthfulness.

The expenditure of thirteen millions of dollars in from three to five years in the construction of the work, will be in itself no small advantage to the city and the State.

As the time is at hand when a vote must be taken on our canal bill, it is to be hoped that every citizen will use his influence with such members of Congress as he may be acquainted with in its favor. If any fail to do this, or use their influence against it, they will assume a responsibility hard to bear, and inflict an injury upon the commerce of the city from which it may never recover. The idea that a work calculated to add to the business and prosperity of the entire country, but especially of the Northwestern States, can injure the business of Chicago, involves a contradiction which shows its absurdity. As well might it be contended that a Pacific railroad would injure us. Everything which cheapens transportation adds to the value of produce and property. The cities depend upon the country for their support. They will be benefited in different degrees by a work like this, but all, even Philadelphia, where most fear has been expressed of its effects, will be favorably influenced by its completion. Every channel of trade from the East to the West will experience the same result. Let those who oppose it remember the fate of the opponents of the Erie Canal, which it fully rivals in importance and surpasses in magnitude. An artificial channel 316 miles in length, 160 feet wide with locks 350 feet long by 70 feet in width walled up throughout with stone will be unequalled in magnificence by any heretofore undertaken in any country. It will join the two great divisions of the internal commerce of the continent, together and bind them into one. And great as will no doubt be its influence and its benefits to New York, Buffalo and St. Louis, it can excite no feeling of hostility to assert that of all the cities of the country Chicago is the one most interested in its construction.

A QUESTION ANSWERED AND A QUESTION ASKED.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, assuming to speak for "conservative" men, tauntingly asks what positive good has been accomplished by "Abolition?" Speaking for no particular class, we shall attempt to answer the question. To "Abolition"—we accept the word as we find it—this country owes *all* its greatness. Were it not for Abolition, we should not now have a country recognized as a power among the nations of the earth. Abolition freed seven of the thirteen original States from the curse of slavery. Lazy, lagging conservatism did not do it; for conservatism, as its name implies, never leads in any reform measure; but is always dragged along in the rear of the age. Of course pro-slavery did not do it. It was an Abolition act, accomplished by men who called themselves Abolitionists, and the whole glory of the achievement belongs to them alone.

Abolition prohibited slavery in the Northern Territory. The seven original States made free by Abolition, peopled the twelve new Free States. The Free States attracted the industrious foreigner; gave the poor white emigrants from the South a chance to prosper; developed our resources; founded our free schools; established our national credit; made our name respectable abroad; preserved all we have of liberty, and last of all, saved the Republic from destruction through a damnable pro-slavery conspiracy.

With no Free States, we should have, instead of one great nation just entering upon a glorious future, half a dozen contemptible little slave oligarchies, with perhaps an equal number of European protectorates; a population two parts black and one part white, dissipated, thriftless, and deplorably ignorant; no future, no present, nothing of the past, save the glorious rise of the Republic and its disgraceful fall. Such would be our present condition without Free States. And there could never have been a Free State without "Abolition." Slavery was never yet known to abolish itself. We owe to Abolition all the past of which we have not cause to feel ashamed; all the present worth caring for; all the future worth hoping for. This is our answer to the question which has often been triumphantly asked. And now we shall ask one in return: What positive good has slavery done this country?

BLOODLESS VICTORIES.

The Federal loss in the battle of Williamsburg was four thousand. That was certainly not a bloodless fight, and the results of the victory are computable by a very common rule. The rebels oppose force to our armies, and we must meet them with a superior force. Bloodless victories will never end the war. But wholly aside of any considerations as to the ultimate suppression of the rebellion, bloodless victories are the most expensive and awful. Gen. McClellan's admirers base their estimate of his greatness upon the alleged fact that he accomplishes his great ends without the shedding of blood. Now, it is next to impossible to conceive of a military hero who has never fought a great battle. Undoubtedly there have been vast improvements of late years in military science; there is more of intellectual, and less of brute force, in battles now-a-days than formerly; but all the intellect and science in the world would not suffice upon the battle field as against musketry and cannon. When the reports from Williamsburg reached us, we had hopes that Gen. McClellan had awakened to a realization of this truth. Surely the scenes he must have witnessed at Yorktown could not fail to teach him an important lesson.

We know the fact—but we have never seen it in print—that two thousand of our brave men died in the trenches and were buried in the swamps before and around Yorktown. All died of sickness. Yorktown fell into our hands—it was a bloodless victory! If Gen. McClellan had not sat down to a siege there, but had stormed the rebel works as soon as he arrived in front, they would have been easily carried, without the loss of five hundred men. But we had a bloodless victory at Yorktown! And if, at the time our forces arrived in front, the assault had been made and the works carried, and the success followed up—there would have been no battle at Williamsburg, all obstacles to our march between that place and Richmond would easily have been swept away, and Richmond itself in our possession weeks ago. Gen. McClellan's bloodless victories are expensive things.

THE UNION STILL PERFECT.

Huckstering traitors artfully inculcate the idea that a huge gap is created in the Union by the rebellion; that it is deformed and imperfect; that its legitimate authority is at least questionable; and the Chicago *Times* goes so far as to pronounce it a *bastard*. Now it is not true that the consent of every individual, or of every State, is necessary to the existence of the Union in all its grandeur and perfection. Our system of government is founded on the consent of the people; and a majority of the people govern. But if, according to the pro-slavery theory, it be founded on the consent of the *States*, then a majority of the States govern. In either case, the governing power rests, not on the consent of the *whole*, but on the constitutionally expressed will of the *majority*. A minority can neither destroy nor impair the authority of the Union. The Union was not founded on the consent of a minority; and its constitutional existence is as perfect today as ever. Who calls it a *bastard* is a knave and a slanderer, and unfit to run at large among loyal men.

☞ What inducement can any unprejudiced and honorable man have to make him desire the success of this rebellion? On the one hand is the flag round which cluster so many patriotic recollections, and which has waved above the brave in so many hard fought battles; the constitution which so many of us have sworn to sustain; the laws which we have aided to enact; the treaties which we have negotiated. On the other hand are those who trail that flag in the dust, abjure the constitution, defy the laws, and by alliances with foreigners who spurn them. All the motives which govern the conduct of men not degraded below manhood, point from rebellion. To be a traitor, or to sympathize with traitors, is proof of depravity in its worst form. It is cold, clammy, stolid, with none of the enthusiasm which sometimes redeems wickedness from contempt.

☞ The secret of the steadfast loyalty of East Tennessee lies in one fact: The people own few slaves, and have never learned to despise labor. In all the States, and sections of States, where labor has been held honorable, and the laborer has not been degraded, there has been no rebellion against the Government. In all the States and districts where the prevailing spirit of the people has been of subserviency to slavery, the sentiment of loyalty has been tainted, and the rebellion has been welcomed. The fact is full of significance. It demonstrates beyond question that the great struggle now shaking the land, is undisguisedly between slavery and freedom.

☞ When the Northern compromiser speaks of peace, he means the surrender of right; of constitutional guaranties, he means that he would rather see the Union swallowed up by the rebellion than the Slave Power extinguished.

☞ The work upon the Treasury building extension is progressing finely. Most of the granite columns which have encumbered Pennsylvania avenue, in front of the White House, for several years past, have been raised to the proper position. It is said that the work will be prosecuted without interruption until the extension is completed, the room being much needed for the increased business of the Treasury Department.

Emigration from Ireland.

A letter from Ireland, dated in Dublin on the 7th of May, says: Notwithstanding the disheartening intelligence daily received from America, the peasantry are still emigrating to that country. On Tuesday a large number of people from Listowel and its neighborhood passed through Tralee *en route* for America. They appeared a fine, healthy-looking people, and likely to succeed in the labor market of the New World. The *Western* (Connaught) *Star* writes: Already the exodus has commenced. Numbers of the peasantry leave for America by every packet, and a large proportion of the passages are paid on the other side. We continue to receive numerous inquiries from small farmers and others anxious to proceed to Queensland or British Columbia. The applicants for free emigration are greatly on the increase. The same writer adds: Archbishop Cullen and all the Roman Catholic bisops in Ireland assembled yesterday in Dublin to "transact important business." This is all the information on the subject their organs are allowed to give; but it is understood the critical state of the Papal Power was the subject of their deliberation.

The Monitor Vindicated.

The fate of the Galena in her encounter with the bluff batteries on James River, and the escape of the Monitor from injury in the same engagement, are further proofs if any are wanting, that small (almost) submerged hulls, and turrets from six inches to a foot in thickness, are the only contrivances that can be absolutely depended on. It is fortunate that the Government did not wait for the Galena to be tested under fire, before deciding upon the model of the half dozen, or more batteries now under construction; but ordered all of them to be built on the plan of the Monitor. And not only has that model been adopted for the new batteries large and small, but for the old vessels, the Roanoke and others, that are in process of alteration. Only one iron-clad vessel of the Galena pattern is now on the Government hands—the Kensington at Philadelphia. She is now so near completion, that it will be impossible to alter her into a "Monitor," or to place any additional number of plates upon her that will render her safe against such a fire as riddled the Galena. Other naval engagements with the enemy's batteries may teach instructive lessons; but it may well be doubted whether the principle introduced by Captain Ericsson in his Monitor, can be improved upon, though it may be made more effective in its application.

☞ The inhabitants of Baltimore were, on Saturday last, gratified by the rare sight of a foreign vessel of war in their port. The Brazilian war steamer Parsense anchored there, having come from Annapolis in three hours. The Parsense is a fine steamer of about six hundred tons, with a double oscillating engine of two hundred and twenty horse power. She was built in Rio de Janerio, of hard South American timber, mounts four guns, two being 68-pounders, and has a crew of one hundred and forty men and nine officers. She was on Monday visited by numerous parties of gentlemen and ladies, who were courteously received on board.

☞ The question of dress is greatly agitating London at present. A rule was made that none should appear at the Inauguration of the International Exhibition excepting in full court dress with knee breeches and sword. This was so unpopular that it was afterwards modified to allow gentlemen to appear in ordinary evening dress, but on the condition that they should occupy the back seats, and allow the bedizzened diplomats and court officials to sit in front.

☞ A shoal of whales ran ashore lately near Whiteness, on the Isle of Shetland, and getting into shallow water, immense numbers—some four or five hundred, it is said—were captured by the Islanders. They were attacked both by sea and land. Some escaped, but were wounded, sank and afterward rose to the surface and floated to the shore, so that almost the entire shoal was captured. People came from miles around, and a number of riflemen hurried to the spot to enjoy the novel sport of whale-shooting.

☞ The amount of seed cotton hitherto received at New York from the rebel States, and ginned for the benefit of the Government, is about 2,500,000 pounds. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds have arrived within the last ten days. Only one small lot has yet come from Florida and that is to be ginned for the owner, a strong Union man.

KELLEY'S REPLY TO VOORHEES

Spicy Debate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) reviewed the financial policy which has governed the Administration since it came into power, characterizing it as unsound, unwise and ruinous. The criminals who have been plundering the Treasury have not been brought to justice, nor has honesty pervaded the departments. History will on this subject cause every lover of his country to bow his head, while his check will burn with shame, because of the extravagand shamelessness of expenditures. By means of mismanagement and fraud, the public debt a year hence will be one-sixth of the wealth of the country or two thousand millions of dollars. Now the proportion to every voter is $200; twelve months from this time it will be $400. Where was the evidence that any other people had been so burdened within so short a time. He might be met with the familiar cry that these rash expenditures are necessary to carry on the war. To this he interposed an explicit denial, come from whatsoever quarter it might. The Mexican war, though carried on in a distant country, cost for every man less than one-fourth what was now expended; but fraud and crime had swollen the enormous burden on patriotic and honest people. This he stood ready to prove. He alluded to the results of the Investigating Committee to support his argument. In conclusion he expressed the hope and predicted that the people would rise in their might and send hitherto representatives who will be govern by the teachings of the Bible and the Constitution, and that the Union will be re-established on the principles of justice and Christianity.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) expressed his surprise at the gentleman's extraordinary speech. The gentleman said at the end of another year the national debt will be two thousand millions of dollars, and the interest over one hundred millions. To say nothing of the attacks on the Administration, which is doing all it can to put down the rebellion inaugurated by the gentleman's own party, he would remind the gentleman that our armies are in part commanded by Democratic generals, and if there is any extravagance or responsibility, they must take their due share. The office of Secretary of War is filled, too, by a Democrat. The charge came with an ill grace from the gentleman. When the fact shall be investigated, he (Morrill) would be as willing as the gentleman to visit the delinquents with just punishment, and hang them on gibbets for execration in all time to come. He thought there would be found as many of them in the Democratic as in any other party. In relation to the expenditures, he would merely say the entire amount of the appropriation for the year ending 1862 is $586,000,000, and for that ending 1863, $554,000,000; so if the war continues then till the end of another year, the expenditure will not exceed $1,130,000,000. The present debt, including the old, is a little over $600,000,000. The interest, even over 6 per centum, would not be more than $40,000,000.

Mr. Kelley (Rep., Pa.) said if the speech of Mr. Voorhees had been made in the halls of the Confederate Congress, its well rounded periods would have drawn down vehement applause. Was John B. Floyd a member of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet? Who was he but the man who stole the arms from the well stocked arsenals and gave them to the rebels to create this war? Was Howell Cobb a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet? It was he who put the credit of our country so low. We could not borrow money at twelve per centum. It caused every foreign nation to turn up its nose, so to speak, at American securities. Was Jacob Thompson a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet?—the man who stole the Indian bonds. Was Toucey a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet?—he that dismantled the few ships remaining in our waters, and sending others to distant shores. These were the thieves and scoundrels of the former Administration, over whose overthrow the gentleman from Indiana mourned. The gentleman's remarks reminded him of Satan reproving sin; but he had never before seen it practiced on so great a scale as now. The present condition of the country was the natural result of the training the people received at the hands of the Democratic party. It made our country the plunderer of nations, provided they were feeble. Fillibusterism became synonymous with Democracy during the two last Administrations. Considering all their corruptions, it did not lie in the mouths of those seeking to resuscitate the Democratic party to reproach the present Administration with dishonesty and fraud. In further reply, Mr. Kelly said the labor of the country will pay the taxes. Stephen A. Douglas truly said there will be only two parties in this war, "patriots and traitors"—no neutrals. A man must be for or against, the Government. He asked whether anybody could tell from the speeches of the gentleman from Indiana whether the latter was for or against the Government.

Appearance of Nashville.

The Nashville correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

"Nashville has all the appearance of a garrison town. Squadrons of cavalry are continually riding in and out, and the streets are patrolled at night; while at nearly every corner 'the sentry walks his lonely round,' and challenges all late home-goers. To us civilians the sharp word, 'Halt,' and the ring of the musket as it is brought to a 'port,' bring anything but pleasant sensations. However, a brief explanatory phrase, 'citizen going home' is echoed by 'pass,' and you have the same ceremony repeated *ad libitum* before you get to your domicil. All these precautions are rendered necessary to prevent the ingress and egress of spies, and as a security against the running away of chattels."

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Nomination of Hon. Edward Stanly as Military Governor Heartily Concurred In.

The transport steamer Haze arrived in New York, on the 22d inst., from Newbern, North Carolina, whence she sailed on the 17th inst. She brings fifty soldiers from General Burnside's division, on furlough or discharged from the service.

A Union meeting was held at Shepardsville, Carteret county, on Saturday, May 10. H. R. Bell was called to the chair, and Thomas Hill appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the unfortunate occurrence of the present war, now progressing between the Federal Government and the Southern States.

Resolved, That in our opinion said war was brought on by a few hasty politicians, and not by any act of the Federal Government.

Resolved, further, That we believe it to be the duty of all Union-loving men to meet and speak their Union sentiments, and also to take measures to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we desire protection by our Federal friends.

Resolved, That, since it has become necessary to appoint a military Governor for the State of North Carolina, we heartily concur in the appointment of the Hon. Edward Stanly to fill that office, and agree to invite the said Edward Stanly to visit us at Shepardsville.

It will be observed that the last resolution extends a warm welcome to Governor Stanly.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Newbern *Progress* says:

The State Convention at Raleigh adjourns next Wednesday. This Convention was elected a year ago last February, when the people of the State voted to remain in the Union by sixty thousand majority, and was composed of the strongest and smartest men of the State. The Convention will re-assemble whenever deemed prudent. At least two-thirds of the members are Union men.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

The old Gaston House, in Newbern, has been re-opened under the name of the Union Hotel.

The Union men of Bay River, North Carolina, have organized a military company for the protection of the laws, liberty and property of Union men in the neighborhood, and for the preservation of law and order. The organization is known as the Craven County Union Home Guard, and all loyal residents of the county are invited to join.

A Tory Sheet.

[From the Carlinville Free Democrat.]

Obscurity and insignificance often shield vicious men in their infamous acts. The Carlinville *Spectator*, and one or two other diminutive organs of treason, owe their continued existence solely to their obscurity and lack of influence. Gen. Halleck has suppressed newspapers in St. Louis whose disloyalty was not to be compared, in brazen effrontery and satanic depravity, with that of the Vallandigham-Gwin organ in this place. Gov. Andy Johnson has suppressed papers in Tennessee simply for republishing articles from Northern papers which were not one-tenth as disloyal and traitorous as the utterances of the Macoupin organ of "the Democratic party." Read the following—the leading editorial article in the *Spectator* of May 16th, 1862:

"We call the especial attention of our readers to the address of the Democratic members of Congress from the free States to the people of the United States. The sentiments contained in it look as if a day of redemption was approaching, and that the days of *leaden despotism* were drawing to a close. THE VULGAR, SWAGGERING USURPER at Washington, WHO HAS THE UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE TO INTIMATE THAT HE, and he alone, IS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, may begin to take warning. This address comes like the peal of the tocsin and the roar of the alarm gun. The UNITY OF DESPOTISM they pledge themselves to resist, as did our fathers, *with their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor*. Let the Democracy come bravely up to the move that promises to disenthrall the country from the *tyranny more odious than Austrian despotism*. This is a movement in the right direction, and the only objection to it is that it DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH."

Matters in General Fremont's Department.

[Cor. Indianapolis Journal, 23d.]

We are now 75 miles south of the South Branch of the Potomac. We came here, making forced marches, to reinforce Brigadier-Generals Schenck and Milroy, who were threatened by a superior force of the enemy. Reaching this place with a large force of our army, we found Generals Schenck's and Milroy's Brigades occupying strong positions in and around the village, resolved to give the enemy a warm reception in case they were attacked. Our reinforcements, consisting of Gen. Blenkers entire division, together with some two other regiments of infantry, and several companies of cavalry, arrived here, all eager for the expected battle. We intended to attack the enemy at once, but he, putting into requisition his superior quality of running, beat a hasty retreat about twelve hours before we arrived. The enemy was between 12,000 and 14,000 strong. We could have whipped that number easily. Our troops were too much wearied, after their long march to hope to overtake the enemy, and as our commissary stores were about exhausted, we were compelled to remain here a few days to rest and get something to eat. This will all be accomplished in a short time, and then we will chase the rebels until we catch them, or run them out of the Mountain Department. If they remain here they will have to fight. After six weeks incessant labor, Gen. Fremont has organized a little army—every regiment now is in good condition, and all that is desired is that they have an opportunity of showing their prowess and bravery on the field.

We will leave our present camp soon and march south. I now doubt that the rebels will show us battle in Virginia. I fear they will keep ahead of us until we get into a more Southern State. When this rebel army, which is now in our front, is driven out of the Old Dominion, then is secession over in Virginia, and nothing is to be done but to bring the old, and now forever disgraced State, back into the Federal Union. This is no difficult matter, and will, I have no doubt, soon be done.

The people living here, and in fact in this entire country, are almost entirely traitors. There is hardly a friend of the Union here. You may rest assured that traitors are not shown much quarter by this army. We did not come here to coax men to be loyal to this Government, but we came to prove to them, by ocular and physical demonstration, that this Government is stronger than they are, and if they will not conform to the constitutional requirements and obey the laws, the will be *forced* to.

Arrival of Released Michigan Prisoners.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 22nd.]

This morning a number of the Michigan soldiers captured at Bull Run and other places, since the war commenced, and released a few days ago by the rebel government at Richmond, arrived from Washington. They came from Washington to Cleveland by rail, and thence to this city by the steamer May Queen. Before the arrival of the steamer, the Light Guard, Capt. Croul, with their excellent band, and a large number of citizens, were at the wharf of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, to receive them.

A short time after six o'clock the Queen neared the dock, and upon the promenade deck, near the bow, were grouped our brave Michigan soldiers, most of whom had been lying in noisome rebel prisons since the 21st of July, 1861. The band struck up the sweet and appropriate air of "Home, Sweet Home." Three rousing cheers went up from the crowd assembled, and soon the returned braves were clasped in the arms of their friends. The meeting between mother and son, wife and husband, sister and brother, sweetheart and lover, was a scene long to be remembered by those who witnessed it, and one that brought tears to many eyes unused to weep. As the noble fellows marched ashore and passed in front of the Light Guard, that company presented arms, and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." The Guard taking the right, several officers and citizens coming next, and the released soldiers the left, they proceeded up Third street to Fort, up Fort to the Campus Martius, down Woodward avenue to Jefferson, up Jefferson to Russell street, up Russell to Congress, down Congress to Woodward avenue, down Woodward to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Bagg's Hotell, where a fine collation was partaken of.

As a whole, the returned soldiers look remarkably well, but we are sorry to notice several whose health had been visibly impaired by their long confinement.

Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3.

[Pittsburgh Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

There is but one feeling here among loyal men of all parties, and that is that Gen. Halleck's orders concerning the slaves are positively dangerous, and call for instant modification from the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. I have not met the man who does not see in the new order, No. 17, actual mischief. Against all the position of the country just now, Gen. Halleck puts his mouth into the dust before slavery, and declares that in no case will any fugitive slave be tolerated within his lines. He excludes fugitives, and our young men, weakened with dysentery, must do the hard manual work which these loyal blacks are able and willing to do for them. He excludes fugitives, and this moment cannot tell whether the enemy is at Corinth or not, or how his batteries lie; half the officers being inclined to think the white "deserters" imposters, willing to go to captivity (that being the name for an agreeable summer residence in the North), if they are discovered as such, and, having deceived us, able to be taken prisoners from our ranks by their friend, the enemy. The loyal blacks are the only ones we can trust utterly; and although our citizens are not very squeamish as to what is done to the negro, they are feeling deeply that their children are liable to be sacrificed to Gen. Halleck's hatred of negroes, which is said by those who know him to be an all-absorbing principle of his nature and existence. It may be that our men will, over all these disadvantages, triumph; but if they do not, let it be put on record as the work of pro-slavery generalship. Nay, let one-half the cost be laid to that.

Nashville Items.

[From the Nashville Union, 21st.]

— Yesterday morning D. F. Carter, President, and John Herriford, Cashier of the Bank of the Union, of this city, were arrested by order of Governor Johnson, for treason, and placed in confinement. The money changers will soon be scourged out of the temple.

— We regret to learn from farmers from various adjoining counties that the rust has already begun to make its appearance in their fields and that their crops will be worth little if anything. We hope that this is not general.

CONFISCATION.

Speech of Charles Sumner, Delivered in the Senate May 20.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) said—If I can simplify this discussion, I shall feel that I have done something toward establishing the truth. And now, if you will kindly give me your attention, I shall try to open the question in such a way as to exhibit clearly all the points in issue. There is a saying often repeated by statesmen and often recorded by publicists, which embodies the direct object of the war which we are now unhappily compelled to wage—an object so [illegible] European war, and more than once made a watchword in our own country—"indemnity for the past and security for the future." Such should be our comprehensive aim—nor more nor less. Without indemnity for the past, this war will have been waged at our cost. Without security for the future, this war will have been waged in vain. Treasure and blood will have been lavished in vain. But indemnity and security are both means to an end; and that end is the national unity and the Constitution of the United States. It is not enough if we preserve the constitution at the expense of the national unity. Nor is it enough if we enforce the national unity at the expense of the constitution. Both must be maintained. Both will be maintained if we do not fail to take counsel of that prudent courage which is never so much needed as at a moment like the present. Two things we seek as means to an end; indemnity for the past and security for the future. Two things we seek as the end itself: national unity under the Constitution of the United States. Whatever may be the doubts of Senators or their finespun constitutional theories, nobody can question that we are in the midst of a *de facto* rebellion, and in the midst of a *de facto* war. We are in the midst of each and both.

So far has the displacement of the National Government prevailed, that at this moment, throughout the whole territory, there are no functionaries acting under the United States, but all are pretending to act under the newly established usurpation. Instead of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, required of all officials by the Constitution, another oath has been substituted, to support the Constitution of the Confederacy; and thus the rebellion has assumed a completeness of organization under the most solemn sanctions. In point of fact, throughout this territory, the National Government has been ousted, while the old State Governments have ceased to exist, lifeless now from rebel hands. Call it suicide, if you will, or suspended animation, or abeyance, they have none the less ceased to exist. Such is the plain and palpable fact. If all this be not rebellion, complete in triumphant treason, then is rebellion nothing but a name.

The same persons now arrayed in war against the Government of the United States are unquestionably *enemies*, exposed to all the incidents of war, with its penalties, seizures, contributions, confiscations, captures and prizes. They are enemies, because their combination has assumed the port and proportions of war.

Therefore, sir, in determining our course, we may banish all question of power. The power is ample and indubitable, being regulated in the one case by the Constitution, and in the other case by the rights of war. If we treat them as rebels, then we are under the restraints of the Constitution. If we treat them as enemies, then we have all the latitude sanctioned by the rights of war. If we treat them as both, then we combine our penalties from the double sources. What is done against them merely as criminals will naturally be in conformity with the Constitution; but what is done against them as enemies will have no limitation except the rights of war.

After establishing in reason and authority the existence of the two sources of power, Mr. Sumner proceeded to consider, first, the rights against criminals, founded on sovereignty, with their limitation under our constitution; and, secondly, the rights against enemies, founded on war, which are absolutely without constitutional limitation.

Under the first head, he passed in review the various limitations of the constitution, saying that he should not be less sensitive than any other Senators with regard to any unconstitutional proposition. Show him that any such proposition is without support in the constitution, or that it offends against any of its safeguards and it could not receive his vote. 1. Congress has no power over slavery in the States; but this cannot interfere with taking slaves as a penalty for crime. 2. There must be no *ex post facto* law. 3. No bill of attainder. 4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 5. In all criminal proceedings, the accused shall enjoy speedy and public trial by jury of State and District where the crime was committed. 6. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained! Thus clearly the United States may exercise all the rights of war, which according to international law belong to independent States. In offering this proposition, I waive for the present all question whether these rights are to be exercised by Congress or by the President. It is sufficient that every nation has in this respect a perfect equality; nor can any rights of war accorded to other nations be denied to the United States. Harsh and repulsive as these rights unquestionably are, they are derived from the overruling, instinctive law of self-defense, which is common to nations as to individuals. Every community having the form and character of sovereignty has a right to national life, and in defense of such life it may put forth all its energies. Any other principle would leave it the wretched prey of wicked men, abroad or at home. In vain you accord to it the rights of sovereignty if you despoil it of other rights without which sovereignty cannot exist. "I think, therefore, I am," was the sententious utterance by which the first of modern philosophers demonstrated personal existence. "I am, therefore I have rights," may be the declaration of every sovereignty when the existence is assailed.

After this survey of the limitations in the Constitution on our rights against criminals, Mr. Sumner next considered in detail our rights against enemies, according to the rights of war. He claimed for the United States all acknowledged rights of war belonging to independent States. These rights were considered under the heads of (1.) Rights against the enemy's property within our territorial jurisdiction, and (2) against the enemy's property beyond our jurisdiction. The case of Brown, in the Supreme Court of the United States, establishes the power of Congress to confiscate all enemy's property within our jurisdiction. By the law of nations all the public property of an enemy, land or money, is liable to seizure, while the property of private citizens is exempted; but the reason of this exemption clearly is, that in an international war the Government alone is responsible, for private persons are not free to choose; whereas, in the present war every rebel has chosen his part, and has assumed all the responsibilities of making himself an enemy. The rebel cannot claim any exemption. He is as much liable as the government in an international war, in his lands as well as his personal property. All those rights of war may be wielded by Congress, but it must be while war is pending. When war is over then will come the time for penal statutes.

After this survey of questions of law, Mr. Sumner next reviewed in detail the history of confiscation in ancient and modern times—especially in France—and also the numerous confiscation bills, upwards of eighty in number, during our revolution, with the diplomatic controversy to which they gave rise, in the course of which Mr. Jefferson asserted the strongest ground under the rights of war.

In determining what powers to exercise you will be guided to a certain extent by the object which you seek to accomplish. Do you seek really to put down the rebellion and to tread it out forever, or do you seek only the passage of a penal statute? Do you seek a new and decisive weapon in the war which our country is compelled to wage, or do you seek nothing more than to punish a few rebels? Or, if the object you seek is simply punishment, do you wish it to be sure and effective, or only in name? Are you in earnest to strike this rebellion with all the force sanctioned by the rights of war, or do you refuse to use anything beyond the peaceful process of municipal law? I put these questions sincerely and kindly. You will answer them by your votes. If you are not in earnest against this rebellion now arrayed in war—if you are content to *seem* to act without acting; to *seem* to strike without striking; in short, *to seem* rather than *to be*, you will pass a now penal statute and nothing more.

Assuming, then, what has been so amply demonstrated, that the rights of war are ours without abridgement, and assuming, also, that you will not allow our present cause, which has enlisted such mighty energies, to be thwarted through any failure on your part, I ask you to exercise these rights in such a way as to assure promptly and surely that permanent peace in which all that we desire is contained. But to this end it will not be enough to triumph over the rebellion; it must be so completely crushed that it cannot break forth, while its authors are not allowed to escape punishment—all of which may be accomplished only by such a bill as I have proposed. The reasons of policy, if not of duty, are controlling.

But while all desire to see the rebellion completely crushed, there may be a difference with regard to the rights of war which shall be exercised. Some may be for a few; others may be for all. Some may reject the examples of the past; others may insist upon following them. It is for you to choose; but in making your election, you will not forget the object in view. At another point I have learned on the authority of Grotius. In turning now to Vattel, a writer of masculine understanding, who has done so much to popularize the law of nations, I am influenced by the consideration that, less austere than others, he seemed always inspired by the free air of his own native Switzerland and filled with the desire of doing good, so that what he sanctions cannot be regarded as illiberal or harsh. In grasping the details which may enter into the object proposed, this benevolent master teaches that we may seek these things: (Vattel, Book 3, chap. 9.)

1. Possession of what belongs to us.
2. Expenses and charges of the war, with reparation of damages.
3. Reduction of the enemy, so that he shall be incapable of unjust violence.
4. Punishment of the enemy.

And in order to arrive at these results, the rights of war are ours, to be employed in our discretion; not forgetting that the property of every rebel, whether real or personal, is as justly liable to forfeiture as the property of a hostile prince is admitted to be by the Rights of War.

But the tallest poppies must drop. For the conspirators who organized this great crime, and let slip the dogs of war, there can be no penalty too great. They should be not only punished to the extent of our power, but they should be stripped of all means of influence, so that, should their lives be spared, they may be doomed to wear them out in poverty, if not in exile. To this end their property must be taken. But their poor deluded followers may be safely pardoned. Left to all the privileges of citizenship in a regenerated land, they will unite in judgment of those leaders who have been to them such cruel taskmasters.

But the property of leaders consists largely of land, owned in extensive plantations. It is just that these should be broken up, so that they can never again be the nurseries of conspiracy or disaffection. Partitioned into small estates, they will afford homes to many who are now homeless, while their peculiar and overbearing social influence will be destroyed. Poor neighbors, who have been so long dupes and victims, may become independent possessors of the soil. Brave soldiers who have left their Northern skies to fight the battles of their country, resting at last from their victories, and changing their swords into plowshares, may fill the land with Northern industry and Northern principles.

I say little of personal property, because, although it may be justly liable to confiscation, yet it is easy to see that it is of much less importance than the land, except so far as slaves may be falsely classed under this head.

The slaves of rebels cannot be regarded as property, real or personal. Though claimed as property by their masters, and though too often recognized as such by individuals in the Government, it is the glory of our constitution that it treats slaves always as "persons." At home, beneath the lash and local laws, they may be chattels, but they are known to our constitution *as men*. In this simple and indisputable fact, there is a distinction clear as justice itself between the pretended property in slaves and all other property, real or personal. Being men, they are bound to allegiance, and entitled to reciprocal protection. It only remains that a proper appeal should be made to their natural and instinctive loyalty; nor can any pretended property of their masters supersede this claim—I will not say of eminent domain, but of eminent power, inherent in the National Government, which at all times has a right to the services of all.

In declaring the slaves free, you will at once do more than in any other way, whether to conquer, to pacify, to punish, or to bless. You will take from the rebellion its mainspring of activity and strength; you will stop its chief source of provisions and supplies; you will remove a motive and temptation to prolonged resistance, and you will destroy forever that disturbing influence, which, so long as it is allowed to exist, will keep this land a volcano, ever ready to break forth anew. But, while accomplishing this work, you will at the same time by the magical touch of Freedom, do an act of wise economy, giving new value to all the lands of slavery, and opening untold springs of wealth, and you will also do an act of justice destined to raise our national name more than any triumph of war or any skill in peace. God in his beneficence offers to nations, as to individuals, *opportunity*, OPPORTUNITY, OPPORTUNITY, which of all things is most to be desired. Never before in history has he offered such as is now ours. Do not fail to seize it. The blow with which we smite an accursed rebellion will at the same time enrich and bless; nor is there any prosperity or happiness which it will not scatter abundantly throughout the land, and such an act will be an epoch, marking the change from barbarism to civilization. By the old rights of war, still prevalent in Africa, freemen were made slaves; but by the rights of war which I ask you to declare, slaves will be made freemen.

Mr. President: If you seek indemnity for the past and security for the future, if you seek the National unity under the Constitution of the United States, here is the way in which all these can be surely obtained. Strike down the leaders of the rebellion, and lift up the slaves! Then will there be an indemnity for the Past such as no nation ever before was able to win, and there will be a security for the Future such as no nation ever before enjoyed, while the Republic, glorified and strengthened, will be assured forever, one and indivisible.

BULL RUN RUSSELL TRAINED.

Scathing Criticism on Dr. Russell's American Career, before a London Audience, by Geo. Francis Train.

The question being—"Was President Lincoln justified in refusing permission to the *Times* correspondent to embark with the Federal army?"—Mr. George Francis Train rose to reply to several speakers, who had taken the negative of the proposition. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—No debate can show vigor unless there are two sides. To-night, thus far, there has been but one. Russell is the pet of the English people, and the rebuke he has received at Washington has offended you; hence comments have been made to-night too sweeping in their censure, too severe in their application, for me to let them pass unnoticed.

It is a delicate thing for a foreigner to attack the household gods of any nation; but those who know me are aware that I generally express my thoughts regardless of the consequences to myself. I shall look at this question entirely through my own eyes, hear it through my own ears, scent it with my own nasal organ—[laughter]—taste it with my own tongue, and feel it with my own hands. [Applause.] A corporation, it is said, has "no soul to save, or body to kick." [Laughter.] I do not expect to find the former in the *Times* correspondent, but I will leave it to you to say, when I have concluded, whether I have not discovered some secession spot as a resting place for the foot of a Union man. [Laughter and applause.]

THE TIMES A SYSTEMATIC VILIFIER.

The *Times*, for half a century, as the paid organ of the governing classes, has consistently abused and misrepresented anything American. Its policy has been to search the criminal calendar for the most obscene and revolting cases of crime, in order to portray them in its columns as the leading characteristics of the American people. Out of a hundred leaders in the American papers, on commerce, education, or politics, there might have been one article on crime—that article was at once seized upon by the *Times* to prove to Europe, from our own mouths, how demoralized we had become. Vice was always inserted in leaded type—Virtue was not a characteristic of Republics. By constant repetition of these slanders, everything that was vile in the history of man was stamped upon the American. Americans are generous as well as just, and you can imagine how mortified they must have been, after the warm-hearted shake of the hand they gave your future king, to see the *Times* preach day after day against the Union and the law.

At the commencement of the war, Mr. Russell was sent out to describe the vicissitudes of the strife. We know him as we know all your writers, and are first to discover their talents. Thackeray was known in every village, and returned to England with money in his pocket to be told, when he was defeated at Cambridge, that there were only three men on the electoral list who had ever heard of him. [Laughter.] Russell reigned supreme as the king of Correspondents, and his graphic descriptions of Crimean and Indian warfare were familiar to us all. So many errors have been committed to-night by the speakers who have preceded me, you had better let me give a hasty glance at his career; first stating three distinct negatives.

RUSSELL'S HISTORY—LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

Russell is an Irishman, not an Englishman. [Hear, hear.] Russell was not the *Times'* correspondent in Italy, and you ought to know as well as I, that it was poor Bowlby and not Russell who succeeded Cook in China. Nobody seems to know whether Russell was born in 1816, or 1821; but, graduating at Trinity, he commenced writing for the *Times* in 1843. Living at a sensation time, when O'Connell was the sensation leader, Russell became a sensation letter-writer, and, with the exception of the short period from 1845 to 1847, when he was on the *Chronicle*, he has been chief of the *Times'* staff. In 1850 he became a barrister, the literary dodge often practiced to open the door to good society. [Oh!] The gentleman says oh!—but it is notorious that he never held a brief, wore a wig, or gave a legal opinion. He did what Carter Hall, and Make-Peace Thackeray did before him—paid the hundred pound barrister-license, to obtain the *locus standi* of the West End. In 1854 and 1855 he was the tyrant of the army at the Crimea, and, so unfairly did he use the means at his command, there are many officers now in the British army who treat him with the scorn he deserves. His attack upon the commissary department did more to prolong the contest than is generally known. I was told, when at St. Petersburgh after the war, that the Emperor received telegraphic dispatches from London as to the wretched conditions of the allied forces, as described by "our own correspondent," which made the Russians more vindictive and more determined, more obstinate, and stimulated them to make greater exertions to pour down troops to the Crimea. [Hear, hear, and true.] England may thank Russell for the additions to many a Crimean graveyard, and many a noble home in England has been made sad by this reckless trader in human reputation, who yesterday came sniveling, like a whipped schoolboy, before the British people, in a three-column attack upon the American Government, simply because that Government has enforced its orders, not against Mr. Russell only, but against all the correspondents of the world, American as well as European. France, he forgets to mention, was the dear ally of England in the Russian war, yet he was refused permission to enter the French camps, although the allied Generals were acting in concert. [Applause.] The Emperor sent a special order prohibiting his entrance inside the ranks. It was enough to see the *Times* play into the hands of Russia, by slandering the English army, without libelling the French as well. President Lincoln has only followed the action of some other distinguished names. Do you think that the British Government would allow any newspaper correspondent, in the employ of any other government, to criticize any of the movements of the army on the field of battle? [No.] How strange that this same Russell should ask a favor of the President whom a short time ago he accused of manslaughter in hanging the slave trader, Gordon. But, to continue—in 1856 he was sent to Moscow to paint the picture of Alexander's coronation, and I will do him the justice to say that he painted it well. [Cheers.] That year his college dubbed him LL.D. The next year he was in India, and in 1858, established that lamentable failure, the *Army and Navy Gazette*. And now we come more directly to the question in debate, was the President justified in his expulsion? [Hear, hear.]

IN LEAGUE WITH THE REBELLION.

Received at New York with open arms, introduced at our clubs, and in our families, he writes his first letter, and prints his first libel, declaring that there was no Union feeling, no Union sentiment, no Union army, in the North; predicting the entire collapse of our Republic. He went to Washington, where doors opened wide again to give him welcome, and again he replied with another sneer against the Federal resources. He passed on to Charleston, and there it was that he found the gentleman, the chivalrous officer, the annointed Carolinian; and Abolition Russell fell violently in love with negro slavery, and Southern brandy. From this point he wrote that Republicanism was dead in the South—the Confederacy wanted a king—and the Prince of Wales was suggested. That noble Prince, who a few months before had been insulted in Richmond, the only place where he was not well received in the [Western world]! Acting on these letters and his Confederate conspirator, Mr. Bunch—the secession British Consul at Charleston—Lord John Russell made his first false step in acknowledging the rebels as belligerents, and it is not the fault of those British spies that the Foreign Secretary did not acknowledge the Confederacy. Under the sacred cover of diplomatic letters, it is fair to presume that at this time he made his plans to furnish through the British dispatch bags to the rebel generals the entire plans of the Northern army; [Oh! and Where's your proof?] as well as to keep Yancey and the British Government thoroughly posted, through the dispatches of Lord Lyons to the Foreign Office; acting the double part of a British informer and a rebel spy! [Dissent and proof, proof.]

You ask for proof—I refer you to the diplomatic correspondence, in the month of October, between Mr. Seward, Mr. Adams and Lord Lyons, demanding the recall of Mr. Bunch, for sending rebel papers from the Southern leaders to their Commissioners here, through Lord Lyon's dispatch bag, and the Foreign Office. Mr. Seward having tripped up the British government in this equivocal piece of diplomacy, Lord John Russell afterwards sent his special messenger by every steamer to Washington, and it is a singular fact that Yancey was the first to obtain every information on both sides of the line, the moment this arrangement was made; [hear, hear,] but to go on. Russell was next at Fort Pickens, which he falsely predicted would soon be occupied by Gen. Bragg; but recent events have proved that although Gen. Bragg may be a good dog, Gen. Holdfast is a better. [Laughter.]

HE CROSSES THE LINE.

At New Orleans, he commenced to be disgusted with the South, and, believing that he could reach the North before his letters returned, he began abusing those who had entertained him, and ridiculed the rag-raff that composed the Southern army. His picture, however, of the poverty of the English wives and daughters, whose husbands and fathers had been impressed into the Confederate army, together with the several British subjects who were imprisoned at New Orleans, created no such horror in England, as the arrest of one British subject would have done in the North; but let me hurry on. At Cairo, he thanked his God that he had left the land of ruffians and gamblers, and was again under the Stars and Stripes. His letters having come back to America, he accused the Southern Post-office of having tampered with his correspondence, forgetting that his employers in Printing House Square are ever ready to cut a truth out of any letter and insert a lie when it answers their purpose. Not entirely corrupt, still respecting the lessons of the Pilgrims, we still observe one of the good old Puritan customs of keeping the Sabbath holy.

BECOMES A PRAIRIE HUNTER.

What must then be the disgust of the good people of Illinois to find this model churchman out in the prairie with his dogs and gun, disturbing the peaceful services in the little village church on its border with the report of fire-arms. An everlasting disgrace upon the English people, as well as an insult to our own. He was summoned to the police court, and out of respect to the church-going nation he represented, as well as disgusted with his ignorance of our religious customs, he was discharged. He returned to Washington in time to describe as an eye-witness, the battle from which he acknowledges that he was six miles distant. [Laughter.] It has come to pass that he arrived in Washington some hours in advance of the disorganized volunteers, which he ridicules, and carves his facts out of his imagination. He is a word painter, and can paint a truth as well as a lie; but his taste runs in the latter vein. Consequently, he sinks truth wherever he can, so that he may the more effectually float the lie with which he caters to the willing appetite of English secession? [Where's your proof?]

RUSSELL AS A PROPHET.

Mark some of his prophecies, and the proof shall be ample. Did he not say that Burnside's expedition would be a failure? [Hear, hear, and yes.] You know that it was a perfect success. [Applause.] Did he not say, that we had no power of raising an army out of our volunteers? You know how false has been the assertion. (Hear, hear.) Did he not say that we had no rifles, no artillery, no officers, no generals? You know, gentlemen, that never before was an army so thoroughly equipped. [Hear, hear.] Did he not say that it was impossible to save the border States? And yet Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland are all back again; while Virginia and North Carolina are knocking at the Union door. Did he not say that the rebel army would make a terrible fight at Manassas? And yet how rapidly they fled at the advance of McClellan. [Hear, hear.] Do you want more proof, gentlemen, of this miserable slanderer's libels? Take Island No. 10; did he not say that there would be no rebel resistance there? And yet the cannon have been roaring there for weeks in front; while we cut a twelve mile canal up to their back door, and bagged their entire army of six thousand men. Did he not say that the American people would not take up the first loan, and the second and the third? [Hear, hear.] Did he not say that our people were bankrupt, our Government insolvent, our Treasury empty? Did he not say that Americans would not allow themselves to be taxed? And yet, gentlemen, time has shown that he is not only a false prophet, but a systematic liar! [Dissent.] Gentlemen, you must excuse my bad French—[loud laughter]—while I continue my dissection of this libelous charlatan!—the paid agent to misrepresent everything American.

[A gentleman arose to say that Mr. Train's language was un-Parliamentary, and while the debate was quite free, the epithets used and bitterness displayed by Mr. Train were quite uncalled for.]

Mr. Train continued: You know, gentlemen, that I usually express my own thoughts—not yours. My words are percussion caps, not flint locks; and I told you on the start, that I should bring revolvers to bear against Mr. Russell and the speakers who defend him, if they put any more fire-crackers in my breeches. [Loud laughter, and hear, hear.]

A PROPHET WITH A GLASS EYE.

To continue—as Mr. Russell's letters returned to America, our independent press soon discovered instead of an able-bodied healthy argument, nothing but false hair, false teeth, dyed whiskers, a glass eye and a wooden leg, in other words—a stereotyped sham instead of a fine specimen of English honesty. It will be remembered that, some time ago, correspondents were prohibited from following the army; this was followed up by the Government seizure of the telegraph offices. Here was discovered a fine nest of traitors, and who do you suppose was the chief robber in the band? Why, William Howard Russell, the reliable correspondent of the London *Times*. [Hear, hear, and Oh!]

WHAT OBSCURED THE TIMES' VISION.

The mystery was at last solved, the secret came out, and the hostility of the *Times*—the secession spirit of the government—was explained; and the gigantic plot discovered, which already has filled many a Western graveyard, and has ruined, is ruining, and will continue to ruin, thousands in England! The time has arrived for the world to understand, that the whole action of the *Times*, through its leaders and correspondent, has been to weigh golden sovereigns in the scale against human life and human misery. Somebody has made millions—rumor points to Rothschild and some distinguished names in political life, as the accomplices of the *Times*, in this nefarious plot to involve the English and Americans in an inhuman war, that they might make a few more hundred thousands in the Stock Exchange. [A voice—"You have no right to make such a statement without proof." Cries of order.]

RUSSELL AS A STOCK OPERATOR.

Unfortunately, I have too much proof. Among the dispatches seized by the Government, this one was discovered: "Washington, Dec. 27th, half-past two p. m.,—from W. H. Russell to Samuel Ward, New York Hotel. Act on this telegram as though you heard good news for you and me. [Hear, hear.] This, you remember, was the crisis of the Trent affair. Russell had just obtained the important secret from Lord Lyons that the rebel commissioners would be given up, and sent his orders to purchase, right and left, all kinds of stocks in the New York market; and to make the speculation sure, he wrote a letter to the *Times* that night, to go by the next day's steamer, saying that he knew Mason and Slidell not only would be given up, but that there was every prospect of immediate war. Now, I maintain that such acts are sufficient to condemn him at the tribunal of English public opinion, and to fasten upon the *Times* the entire responsibility of the terrible distress that now exists in the manufacturing districts, and now agitates the mind of the London laborer and the London poor. It is well known that important dispatches were suppressed by your Government for three weeks, and that important operations took place upon the Stock Exchange through Rothschilds' broker. Read the weak reply of the *Morning Post* to the *Morning Star*.

THE CROWNING ACT OF MEANNESS.

In conclusion, I may mention the meanest and the last act of Mr. Russell's contemptible course in America. Well knowing the order of the Department prohibiting all correspondents from following the army, he sneaked on board the Government transport under the *quasi* protection of his American friend, General McClellan; and then it was that the Secretary was obliged to re-issue the order, never for a moment supposing that any English gentleman would have done so mean a thing. The impudence of the man out-Russell's Russell. Think of him writing to the Secretary of War to know if he (the Secretary) really meant to act on the order that he (the Secretary) issued!—following it up with an audacity almost beyond belief, by writing to the President to know it he permitted his Secretary of War to take any such action! To show you the impertinence of the thing, let me suppose a case. Ireland has seceded; I arrive in London as the correspondent of the New York *Herald*; having met Lord Clyde in the Crimea, I obtained permission to accompany him to Ireland, having first written my letters to the *Herald*, ridiculing the English army, English generals, and English ministers—proving beyond a doubt how impossible it was for England to recover Ireland. At this moment, those letters having returned to England, the Secretary of War calls Lord Clyde's attention to an order prohibiting correspondents from joining the army. Imagine my indignantly waiting upon Lord Palmerston to know if he meant to act on the army order; and then, if you can, imagine my having the audacity to have penetrated the gloom of Osborne, to see if some higher power couldn't make the Premier rescind his instructions. [Laughter.] I think, gentlemen, I have succeeded in defending the Administration and Mr. Stanton.

Russell went to America an Abolitionist; he came back, as most Englishmen do, a pro-slavery man. He went to America as a gentleman; he returned, after outraging all the rules of good society, to chuckle with his employers over the fortunes that had been made over this stock-jobbing operation. I called him a robber—is it not robbery to deprive widows and orphans, by frightening them into getting their stocks at ruinous prices? Is it not villainy to paint a lie, so that it shall resemble truth? Is it not murder so to disseminate these lies, as to prolong a contest at the cost of thousands of lives? Is it not damnable to speculate in human flesh, placing pounds in the scale against human life? Is it not criminal, by the repetition of continued falsehoods, to create an animosity between two people, that it may be difficult to allay? He said our mob would not give up Mason and Slidell; but when you know he said it in order to speculate upon the Stock Exchange, you can see what reliance could have been placed upon the report of the battles that are now taking place. He went to America bloated with the conceit of his own importance. The American journalists have tapped him, and his sudden collapse is a well-merited rebuke to his employers. Under the impulse of champagne and good brandy, he can paint a battle scene; but how shallow, aside from this, how feeble his correspondence generally appears.

A DWARF AND A GIANT COMPARED.

De Tocqueville visited America, and wrote a searching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had ample time to do the same; but has he done so? No. What has he told the English people of our enormous resources?—our gigantic energy?—our terrible resolution? What has he said about our progressive agriculture? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in shipbuilding, and in railways, and in telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our educational systems, our common schools, and our colleges? What essays have been written, analysing our social and political life? Pray, in what respect has he followed the noble example of De Tocqueville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise on republican institutions?

Gentlemen, I have finished; in sitting down let me say that had I been in Washington, I would have allowed him to have followed the army—[cheers]—in order to show how little we cared for his continued slanders. But I think I have said enough to make you admit that President Lincoln was quite justified in not entirely consulting William Howard Russell as to the policy of the more or less United States of America. [Loud cheers.]

Wanted.

WANTED—Clerks Situation. A steady, active man of business habits, a competent book-keeper, wishes for a situation as Clerk, Book-keeper or General Assistant. Can give unexceptionable references. Address "W. R.," Tribune Office. my24-r618-3t

WANTED.—An intelligent young Lady who can sing and play the Piano moderately, to travel with a gentleman and assist in a genteel occupation. Address L. M. AMES, Tribune Office. my24-r619-3t

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit, and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers' Depot, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. my24-r629-1w

WANTED—To Milliners. Wanted immediately a good Trimmer. Apply to MRS. MASON, 98 Lake street, (up-stairs.) my24-r634-3t

WANTED—Any one desiring the services of an expert, thorough-going Book-Keeper, will please address Post Office Box 431. Satisfactory references from Bank Presidents, Cashiers, &c., can be given. my24-r609-3t

WANTED—I wish to purchase a House and Lot, well located, worth from $3,000 to $5,000, for which I will pay half cash or more, and balance in desirable real estate. Address Post Office Box 2850. my24-r606-1w

WANTED—A neatly furnished Cottage, by an unexceptionable tenant in a respectable locality. Rent moderate. Address "C. J.," Tribune Office. my23-r588-3t

WANTED—A Situation. The subscriber (a live active business man) will pay ten dollars ($10.00) per month to any first-class wholesale or retail Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware House, for the privilege of being shown plenty of work to do as Salesman, or in any capacity for the coming summer months. Undoubted reference regarding ability, integrity, &c. Address "C. B. A.," Tribune Office. my23-r584-3t

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in some good House, Commission or Drug House preferred. Can give good references. Address "H.," Post Office Box 2436, Chicago. my23-r597-3t

WANTED—A Confectioner.—A good steady man who understands all branches of the business can find steady employment and good pay by applying to, or addressing THOMAS BARNS, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. my22-r561-1w

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECIPE PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r365-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345. my1-r431-1m

WANTED—To exchange for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 200 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morrison, Ill.; 1,360 acres Unimproved Land in [illegible]; Horricon, Wis.; 1,000 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 123, or call at 36½ State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-r389-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success [illegible]. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 368. ap28-r839-3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3252, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp), E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 161 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4767. my 9-r341-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored, in Counties, 60 cents; colored in States, 50 cents. United States Railroad Map 50 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three out of any of the above maps, mail free, for $1.00, or separately for retail price. Send stamp and get circular, &c. R. R. LA. BON, Agent, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap30-p852-1m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box, 3866.

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4238, Chicago, Illinois. ap28-p797-3m

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermaster's Vouchers. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, 95 Lake street corner of Dearborn st. ap25-p752-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 156 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1669. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water st., cor. Wells. mh28-h786-3m

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 119 South Clark st. my3-r16-1m

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. The advertiser would like to purchase for improvement one or two acres of ground, at Wright's Grove; or on the Graceland Road, a short distance below Dr. Dyer's. The price must be low, and terms easy. Address Post Office Drawer 6125. my23-r573-4t

$1,500 PER ANNUM.—Agents wanted Local or Traveling, in every town and village in the United States, for the sale of an article on which one hundred per cent profit is realized. For particulars send red stamp to Box 3871, Post Office; or call at 101 Dearborn street, Room No. 2. CHAS. POWELL & CO. my23-r530-1w

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M., Wednesday, May 28th, for the delivery in the coal bins of the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works of Three Thousand tons of Chippewa, Briar Hill, Mineral Ridge, Ormsby or Mt. Carbon Coal. The Coal must be of the best quality of its kind in the lump, and free from dust or dirt. It will be weighed at the Engine House, and the weights there found will determine the amount delivered. The delivery will commence immediately, will progress as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and will be finished before the close of the season of navigation. The Board reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, May 17th 1862. my17-r451-td

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c. One stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The entire Stock of a first-class Grocery House, long established and doing a good business, together with Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Lease. Address Post Office Box 124 for one week. my23-r589-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT T. WRIGHT'S Real Estate Office, IN No. 8 PORTLAND BLOCK. Lots on West Washington street, near Ada street. Lots on West Randolph street, near do. Lots on Michigan avenue and Wabash avenue. Lots on Main River, and Warehouse to Lease. The choicest tracts in the Grove North. T. WRIGHT. [my23-r600-3t] T. LYMAN, Agent.

FOR SALE.—Wishing to engage in other business, I offer for sale the stock and Tools of a Tin and Stove business situated in one of the most flourishing inland towns of the State. The opportunity is offered to any one with a small capital. For further particulars address G. A. SANDERS, Bement, Ill. my19-r465-1w

FOR SALE—Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 36 inches in diameter, 24 Flush Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, and Safety Valves. Also, one 10 horse power Stationary Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. my19-r467-1m

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, Block 25, Section 21, on the corner of South and Lumber streets, 177½ feet on river, 248 feet on South street, and 262 feet on Lumber street; also, City Lots and Blocks situated in the Western, North-western and Southern parts of the city, are offered at great bargains. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—A kind, gentle, showy young Horse, sixteen hands high, of a beautiful bay color, well trained to the saddle. Would make an excellent Army Charger. Apply at 233 State street.

FOR SALE—On the South Branch A WHARF, 217 FEET FRONT. Situated between Halsted st. Bridge and [illegible] packing house. Apply to A. MURRAY, [illegible] South Lasalle street near Lake.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for sale very low. [illegible] PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

FOR SALE. 50 feet on Washington street, Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets. J. B. LEE, 32 Clark street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 170 East Monroe street, containing eleven rooms. Apply to CHARLES H. HAPGOOD, No. 3 Methodist Church Block. my24-r614-1w

TO RENT—Brick Dwelling No. 286 North Lasalle street. Has ten rooms, (besides Bath Room, Closets, &c.) Hot and Cold Water and Gas. Is in excellent condition. Good Brick Barn in rear. Apply to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, No. 2 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets. my22-r508-1m

TO RENT—The five rooms on the ground floor of No. 38 Michigan avenue, with yard and stable room for $10 per month. Also, furnished or unfurnished rooms on second and third floor for lodging rooms. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing five rooms, in the southern part of the city, on Hardin Place, one block west of Cottage Grove Horse Railway. None need to apply except a good tenant. Rent $9 per month. Inquire of S. & I. STRAUS, No. 3 Larmon Block. my22-r503-3w

TO RENT—Immediately.—The following houses: No. 214 Ohio street, 130 Rush and 274 Indiana streets. All in good condition, and with modern improvements. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON, Room No. 3, Metropolitan Hall. my21-r536-2w

TO RENT—For a term of years, on favorable terms, the WITKOWSKY HALL, with dressing rooms attached, to some good responsible Society, Club, or Masonic Lodge, &c. This Hall is well lighted and in good order, furnished with Settees, Tables, Stoves, Chairs, &c. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 Clark St.

TO RENT—Dwelling House No. 262 North Lasalle street, corner of Chestnut. Has ten rooms, gas and water, and a good dry cellar under the whole house. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, No. 81 South Clark street. my19-r470-1w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 90 Clark street.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos. 236 and 238 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, gas, &c., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. Rent $600 per annum.

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing gas, bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 100 Washington st., Room No. 6, or at No. 30 May street. ap30-p878-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING—Several single gentlemen, a married couple, and a few day boarders can be accommodated at 130 Washington street, near the Court House. my24-r623-1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a family or single gentlemen can be obtained at No. 71 Michigan avenue. Two day boarders can also be accommodated. my24-r607-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and Board at 84 Adams street. my23-r596-3t

BOARDING—With pleasant suites of rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 9 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. my23-r593-1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, without children, can obtain board in a private family where they can have the comforts of a quiet home by applying at 144 State street. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A large front parlor and bed room, and two single rooms, all furnished, can be had with board at reasonable rates, at No. 286 State street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. my20-r504-1w

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, (just suited for man and wife or single gentlemen,) are yet to be had in [illegible] of the Stewart House. A more quiet, satisfactory and delightful way of living cannot be found than at this establishment.

BOARDING—Board with two pleasant rooms suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had at 60 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street. ap24-p799-1m

A FEW MORE VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had, furnished or unfurnished with board, and on very reasonable terms, by applying at the Richmond House. my20-r498-1w

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, May 23d, 1862, a four year old Mare Colt strayed or stolen from 188 State street. Color bay, little white in her face and on left hind foot, shod on right hind foot. Wore a head stall. A suitable reward will be given if said horse is delivered to 188 State street, or notice given to L. A. Hulse, Stewart House, Room No. 39. L. A. HULSE.

Found.

FOUND—On the 15th inst., a Dark Bay Mare, which the owner can have upon proving property and paying charges, &c., &c. C. T. BOGG, Planing Mill, Lumber street, near West Twelfth street.

General Notices.

CITY INSPECTOR AND GAUGER.—W. G. SHERMAN, the authorized Inspector and Gauger for the City, has opened his office at 142 South Water street, (Hillard's Block) and is prepared to do work in his line.

GREAT EASTERN FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL. 31st MAY. Intending passengers will please secure berths immediately at the office of the undersigned, where plans of the Cabins may be seen. JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake st., Chicago; HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, New York. my24-r612-3t

SOLDIERS, READ.—Send your Discharge Paper to SNYDER, COOK & CO., and get your Back Pay by return mail. We do not want soldiers to understand by this that their papers are to be shaved to obtain their money. We account to them for every copper of their demand, dollar for dollar. See our advertisement in another column. SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SYRUP.—100 Brls. Belcher's GOLDEN and AMBER Syrup, for sale cheap, in lots to suit, by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street. my24-r616-1w

CRANBERRIES.—10 Brls. Prime for sale by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 179 South Water street.

TO ANY WESTERN LEATHER DEALER who would like to manufacture Patent and Enamelled Leather for Shoes, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., and wanting to ascertain facts and figures, and employ a man who thoroughly understands the whole branch from the Currier's Shop, manufacturing the composition and all, who can obtain the desired information for honesty and ability, can obtain the desired information by addressing Post Office Box 183, Portland, Me.

FIREMEN ATTENTION.—Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association at the Association Hall, on Monday evening, May 26th. JOHN T. EDWARDS, President.

BROWNLOW AGENTS.—It is important that you should have your orders made up and sent in by the 28th of May. It is expected that Book will be out at that time. For directions how to send money send for our Circular. CLARKE & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.—The Chicago and Crystal Lake Ice Company have made arrangements with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company to bring them ice over the Road instead of bringing it by Canal. It is daily being received at the depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets.

SHAVED HICKORY HOOPS. 50,000 HICKORY HOOPS, Shaved by hand, put up in bundles of fifty each, for sale cheap. Inquire of WM. LANG, Cooper Shop corner of Michigan and Pine streets. Post Office Box 3863.

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from MOTHS, DAMPNESS, And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., 119 Lake st.

FRUIT OF 1862.—The first Fruit of the season, STRAWBERRIES. Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of this luscious fruit, should leave their orders at 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—Flour Dealers and Grocers, we are receiving daily the choicest brands of St. Louis Flour, made from White Winter Wheat. Try it. GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., No. 30 Lasalle street, Chicago.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the charges of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Carloads in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets. READ A. WILLIAMS.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION, FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, With views of all the principal battles, incidents and men. Full catalogue sent free by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—A few more boarders can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water streets. This house has just been newly fitted up and furnished throughout. Board from $3 to $5 per week; Transient $1 per day. H. GRAVES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order, is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burrs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to [illegible] & Co., Chicago, or the undersigned on the premises. Como, May 1st, 1862. S. LEHMAN SMITH.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

REMOVAL. [PURING]TON & SCRANTON Have Removed to [209] SOUTH WATER ST., [Corn]er of Wells Street.

[PURIN]GTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, South Water Street, [illegible] offer for sale at the lowest [illegible] assortment of Manilla and Tarred Rope, [Bolt] Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, Of every description. Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Twine and Wood Sacking. [FL]AGS AND BUNTING. [illegible] and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings. SAILS! SAILS!! [illegible] and repaired at the shortest notice. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

[GI]LBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells. [illegible] particular attention of the Trade to our [illegible] we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of [MANI]LLA AND TARRED ROPE, [illegible] ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS, [illegible] ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, CLOTHESLINES, BOOM TWINES, all qualities. WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels. BELL AND SASH CORDS, NET AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [S]IBLEY TENTS And Tents of every kind. AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS. REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC. [illegible] Bunting, as per Army Regulations Constantly on hand and made to order. J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE, 217 South Water St., Chicago. [illegible] constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manila and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., Made to order at the shortest notice. [RA]NDELL OR SIBLEY TENT. HAGAN'S & SONS PATENT HOIST WHEEL PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. [illegible] F. FOSTER. G. M. HARDENBERGH.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, AND CARRIAGES, to be had only at Peugeot's Great Variety Store 108 Lake Street. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Children's Spring Gigs. " Willow Cabs. " Slat Cabs. " Willow Cradles. " Willow Chairs. I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

WOOL TWINE MANUFACtured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

BUTTER FIRKINS, [illegible] OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street. NATHANIEL WHITE, Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY, DEALERS IN Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL. Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh COAL. Office and Yard Market street, corner of Washington.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street, CLEVELAND OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms. BUSHELS PER DAY. Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000; " " 2 - - - 1,000 to 3,000; " " 3 - - - 500 to 800. WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport. J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St. N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, [illegible]

ATLANTI[C] [illegible] INSURAN[CE] [illegible] 51 Wall Street, NEW [YORK] [illegible]

To Rent.

NT.—Dwelling House No.
ARLES H. HAYWOOD, No. 2 Wells street.
myz6-1641-w

NT—Brick Dwelling No.
Inquire within. Has two improved conveniences, viz., Hot and Cold Water and Gas. Also, a Stable and Carriage House. Apply to VAN INWAGEN & NOBLE'S Building, on Water and Clark streets.

NT—The five rooms on the
myz6-1641-w

NT—Immediately.—The
No. 84 Ohio street, to Stock Yards. Also, a Cottage, on Ashland avenue, near Madison street. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 84 Ohio street.

NT—For a term of years,
suitable terms, the WITKOWSKY MALT HOUSE, situated on the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, with Scales, Engine, Boiler, Malt Mill, &c., all in good condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to CHAS. HAYES, 40 Canal street.

J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 Clark St.

NT—Dwelling House No.
Inquire of WM. B. EGAN, 107 Clark street.

NT AND FOR SALE,
AND MELODEONS.
Also for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instrument Tuning promptly attended to. WM. H. PHOSMAN, 130 Clark street.

NT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
Settlement of Pianos and Melodeons at reasonable rates. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
W. H. KIMBALL
No. 79 Clark street.

NT—Two first-class Rest.
Inquire at 181 CLARK STREET, with Grocery, Provision, Flour, and Feed Business attached. Also, a Saloon and Restaurant, with Billiard Tables, &c., at the office of WM. H. TODD, 79 Lake street. Rent $900 per annum.

NT—At a reasonable rate, a
dwelling house, detached or attached to the same. Also, a Store, containing gas, water, &c. Stores open every five minutes. Inquire at No. 166 Washington st., or No. 76 Market street.
myz6-1641-w

Boarding.

DING.—Several single gen-
myz6-1642-w

DING.—A pleasant suit of
myz6-1642-w

DING.—A gentleman and
myz6-1642-w

DING.—Pleasant suites
myz6-1643-w

DING.—A gentleman and
myz6-1643-w

DING.—A large front parlor
myz6-1643-w

DING.—A few unfurnished
myz6-1643-w

DING—Board with two
myz6-1643-w

MORE VERY PLEAS-
myz6-1643-w

Lost.

ED OR STOLEN, May
Mark, that strayed or was stolen from the premises of the undersigned, on the night of the 19th inst., a Dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, 5 years old. A suitable reward will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of the mare.
myz6-1643-w L. A. HOUSE.

Found.

D.—On the 15th inst., a Dark
myz6-1643-w

General Notices.

INSPECTOR AND
W. G. SHERMAN, the authorized Inspector for the City, has opened his office at No. 4 Merchants' Block, 95 South Water street.
myz6-1643-w

T EASTERN FROM NEW
TO LIVERPOOL
31st MAY.
myz6-1643-w

ERS, READ.—Send your
Paper to SNYDER, COOK & CO., and have your mail matter directed to that paper. Persons who desire to have their papers sent to the Eastern States will please leave their orders at the office of SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

UP.—100 Bris. Belcher's
and AMBER SYRUP, for sale cheap in store by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Commission Merchants, 170 South Water street.

BERRIES.—10 Brls. Prime
by WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO., Merchants, 170 South Water street.

Y WESTERN LEATHER.
who would like to manufacture Patent Leather for Shoes, Carriages, Harness, and Trunks, can learn the whole process of the same by thoroughly understanding the working of all the machinery now in use for that purpose. Also, all other machinery will recommended and put in operation by the undersigned, who has had many years' experience in the business.
myz6-1643-w

EN ATTENTION.—No-
To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully called. The Stock is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WEARMAN

138 LAKE STREET.
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.
I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.
[mz11-1641-bm]

WOOL TWINE MANUFAC-
South Water street.

BUTTER FIRKINS,
HOG OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
Manufactured and for sale at 83 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale dealer in Woodes and Willow Ware.
myz6-1641-bm

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY,
DEALERS IN
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.
Also, Lehigh and Brookside
COAL.
Office and Yard, Market street, corner of Kinzie street, Chicago.

EMUEL CRAWFORD
DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
Manufacturer and dealer in
MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
Office No. 9 Johnson's Marine Block. River street
myz6-1641-bm CLEVELAND OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.
MODELS FOR DAY.
Capacity of No. 1 - - - 2,000 to 3,000
" " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000
" " 3 - - - 500 to 800
WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN.
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to ILLINOIS CENTR. R. RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Morrison & Co., Chicago and Rockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 126 and 128 Washington St.
N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.
myz6-1641-w

NEW YORK STEAM DYE
DYEING, Re-Dyeing, Scouring, Cleaning and Repairing of all kinds, done in the best manner and on short notice, by E. TOUSEY, 99 Clark street, Chicago. Orders left at the Store of Messrs. Wadsworth, Turlay & Co., 170 South Water street, will receive prompt attention. Goods will be received and returned by Express. Ladies' and Gents' Dresses pressed and repaired. All orders promptly executed. Refer to Messrs. Wadsworth, Turlay & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Hale and Sumner Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Establishment, Newburyport, Mass. All

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Position of the French Government.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Previous to his departure for Europe on the 20th ult., M. Geoffroy, First Secretary of Legation, (French) communicated to some of his friends in Washington the result of his observations in Richmond, where he had been in the company of Count Mercier. Mr. Geoffroy was of opinion that the rebels may be conquered, may suffer defeat upon defeat, but that they will never submit nor be subdued. He was particularly struck with the unanimity of feeling there respecting the conduct of the war. He could not find a single man who was not for fighting to the last, rather than surrender. The whole population suffers the greatest privations without complaint, every necessary of life is heavily taxed—bread, meat, salt, vegetables. Still, the people, struck him as if unaware of this state of things and seem to conform cheerfully to their new position.

The repeated representations made to Louis Napoleon by Mr. Dayton, that the inland trade would be open as soon as the harbor would be in possession of the National Government, had induced the French Emperor to verify the truth of his statements, which the private reports of the French Consuls in the Southern ports flatly contradicted. In consequence he sent M. Mercier to ascertain which, of the American or French representatives' report, was the correct one.

M. Mercier had several conversations with the representatives of the Confederate States in Richmond, particularly with Mr. Benjamin whom he knew before, and there acquired the certainty, which he however had since the beginning of the war, of the unwillingness of the Southern people to compromise, or to go back to the old Union. His observations, although different in form from that of Mr. Geoffroy, are substantially the same.

In a recent report to the Emperor, Mr. Mejean, the French Consul at New Orleans, says that although no trace of Union feeling is visible in New Orleans, he doubts not that if the Confederate Government does not act with vigor and energy, the consequence of its inaction or slowness will be to tire and disgust a portion of the population, which would in such case, willingly return to the Union. Among all the reports emanating from the French Consulates in America, this is the only one which expresses the hope of a partial return of Union sentiment. All others possitively deny the existence of such sentiment in their respective localities.

The cause of the anxiety, which certainly did exist some days ago in official circles, had no real ground, and is rather prospective than positive. It rested upon the uncertainty of the Emperor's resolution, after he will have heard of Mr. Mercier's report, and after his conversation with Mr. Geoffroy, who has already reached Paris.

The official agents of France in Washington have, of course, their own opinion as regards the decision of Louis Napoleon in the matter. But as the object of this note is to mention facts, and not opinions, I will close my communications here.

REVELATIONS FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, May 5, 1862.

The voyage of M. Mercier to Richmond seems to have forced the French Cabinet into some sort of explanations on the subject of their sympathies on the American question, which have found their way into the press. Thus the *Independance Belge* states that while Messrs. De Persigny and Billault sympathize with the South, M. Thouvenel declares categorically in favor of the North. But this classification of the *Independance* will bear correction in this sense, that in the cabinet but two men are very decided in any way, which two are Messrs. Thouvenel and Walewski, who are both for the Union; while Messrs. de Persigny, Rouher and Fould are sympathetic with the South, but not to the extent of desiring a recognition so long as the opposing armies are in the field. As for M. Billault and the other members of the cabinet, there is reason to believe that they prefer the maintenance of the Union.

The *Moniteur*, which, if it leans to any side at all, leans to that of the North, is controlled entirely by the Count Walewski, Minister of State. The *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* represent, in general, the opinions of M. de Persigny, in whose bureau the entire press, with the exception of the *Moniteur*, is controlled, and these facts explain a multitude of things. To go still further, it should be stated that M. de Persigny is half an Englishman; that the London *Times* is almost as much a household god in his house as in that of a veritable John Bull, and that, under the circumstances, it is a fortunate thing for us that M. Thouvenel, who is purely French, and has no love whatever for John Bull, is in the Foreign office, instead of the able and amiable Minister of the Interior, M. de Persigny. The Imperial family, in all its branches, is in favor of the preservation of the American Union, a fact which enables M. Thouvenel to follow out his personal convictions with more freedom and firmness.

THE NEW PLAN OF THE REBELS.

Startling Disclosures of the Proposed Campaign.

[From the Shelbyville (Ky.) News, 21st.]

We do not desire to circulate rumors or fears that will cause excitement, or increase the feeling of unrest which has taken possession of so many of our best citizens. But facts are developing, which show that the traitors are determined to carry out, as far as possible, their deliberately concocted plans to keep the seat of war from their own peculiar soil—the Cotton States. That has been from the first the leading object of the Southern traitors who lead the van in the traitorous attempt to overturn the Government and break up the Union. Foiled in their earlier attempts to carry out this darling object, new plans were recently formed, and all the energies of the traitors are expected to carry these plans into operation—partially, if not thoroughly. The measures recently adopted by the traitors, and which they are endeavoring to carry out, may be stated thus:

1. Withdraw all the forces from the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, and concentrate them at some central point in Virginia. These forces to form one wing of the rebel army, to be placed under the command of Joseph E. Johnston, and to move in the direction of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of invading that State.

2. Withdraw all forces from the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and concentrate them at Chattanooga, or some adjacent point. This division to form another wing of the rebel army, under command of Robert E. Lee, and to move in the direction of Louisville, for the purpose of invading Kentucky and Ohio.

3. Withdraw the forces from the coasts of Florida and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and concentrate them at Corinth. This wing to be commanded by G. T. Beauregard, and to move in the direction of Paducah, with the intent of invading Illinois and Indiana.

This plan was formed by a full council of leading traitors. It is unnecessary for us to give the source of our information. Suffice it, that our informant obtained it from a native of this State, now a resident of another State, and whose name has often been given in the newspapers in the Southern States as a trusted and confided agent of the traitors against the Union. Socially and politically he stood among the most prominent before the rebellion.

The objects to be gained in carrying out the plan was, first, to secure subsistence, of which there is none, or at least but very little, in the South—not enough to supply a tithe of the ordinary demand; and secondly, to force into their armies all the fighting men. The several commanders were to push forward their forces with all possible dispatch, and possess themselves of all the important military posts on the rivers and in the loyal States, before these posts could be occupied by Federal forces; and thus, while the Union armies held and occupied the posts of importance in the States in rebellion, the forces of the traitors would advance into the very heart of the country.

We think the reader will agree with us, that the recent movements of the forces of the traitors show that this development of their plan is correct. It is true, that their attempt in forming the middle wing under Lee, at Chattanooga, has been at least for the present foiled, by the movements of McClellan. But news from Western Virginia shows that Jo. E. Johnston is concentrating all the forces he can bring against Fremont's command in that direction—leading directly toward Pittsburgh. And the evidence is overwhelming that all the forces from these States to constitute Beauregard's army at Corinth, are concentrating there rapidly, with the design and hope of overpowering Gen. Halleck's army, and if successful in the object, then moving according to their plan. They will, by this means, cause the Federal authorities to move an army in that direction to meet them, during which time the traitors will rally, by persuasion, impressment, and under their conscription law, to their army every traitor and rebel in Tennessee and Kentucky.

GUERRILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Wisconsin Boys at Bloomfield.

[Correspondence Missouri Democrat.]

BLOOMFIELD, Mo., May 18, 1862.

This secesh hole has at last been regenerated. The 1st Wisconsin cavalry, under command of Colonel Daniels, charged upon Colonel Phelan's camp here a few days since, and succeeded in capturing this notorious rebel, with the greater portion of his men; also, all of his camp equipage and baggage. Those who escaped fled to the swamps, and the most of them have either been hunted out by the cavalry, on foot with rifles, or have come in and given themselves up. Thus this gang is completely destroyed. The citizens at first were much alarmed at the appearance of the Union soldiery, but, having gained confidence, are coming in and taking the oath of allegiance. In the skirmishing here our force lost nothing but a couple of horses. The rebels lost one man killed and three or four wounded.

On Thursday last a large detachment of the cavalry, Colonel Daniels in command, started southward to find Geffrey's gang. By special messenger to-day, we learn a portion of this detachment, under command of Major La-Grange, came upon Jeffrey at Chalk Bluffs, and after a short battle completely routed him. Their loss was twelve killed and fifteen wounded. Ours, two killed and four wounded.

Our men fought nobly. According to statements of prisoners, the rebels outnumbered our force greatly—they having more than two to one. The Wisconsin boys know no such thing as fail. In this engagement our forces took a number of prisoners. What remained of the rebel dispersed and scattered in all directions. Some have come into this place to-day and given themselves up. Two of the rebel officers were killed. Their names we have not learned. We regret to announce that Lieutenant Phillips, of Squadron A, was one of the killed on our side. Lieutenant Merill, of Squadron D, was wounded in five different places, but will probably recover. One of our men was apparently mortally wounded. He is a member of Squadron A. Jeffrey's band is considered used up, and thus have two rebel gangs, that have infested Southern Missouri for a long time, been placed beyond the power to do much further harm.

Q. M. S., 1st Battalion Wis. Cav.

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire at about half-past four o'clock Sunday afternoon, was caused by a bonfire on Clark street, near the city limits.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Edward Everett and ex-Governor John Wood are stopping at the Tremont House. The former lectures at Milwaukee this (Monday) evening.

☞ The "C. S. A.," and the Battle of Bull Run, a letter by Gen. J. G. Barnard, U. S. Engineer, is just published by D. Van Nostrand, and received by J. R. Walsh.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Mrs. N. J. Greene acknowledges the prompt adjustment of her claim for losses by fire at No. 66 Lake street. Her establishment was insured in the Peoria Mutual, Russell and Wright, agents.

A CHURCH ON THE MOVE.—The Third avenue Baptist Church structure will commence emigrating to the Southern part of the city in a day or two. After reaching its destination, it will be remodeled and enlarged.

☞ "Why Paul Ferroll Killed His Wife," a sequel to "Paul Ferroll." And also a new edition of the latter novel, have been received by J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

NEW BOOK.—"A Life's Secret," by Miss Wood, author of "East Lynn," "Castle Wafer," &c., is just published by Peterson, Philadelphia, and received by John R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

ANOTHER STATE STREET DEN BROKEN UP.—Another brothel upon State near Polk street was broken up on Friday night by the police. It was kept by a woman named Mary Astrich. She was fined $15 and the inmates $10 each, by the magistrates presiding at the Police Court.

NEW MUSIC.—Horace Waters, music publisher, New York, has sent us "President Lincoln's Grand March," "The Contrabands," "Volunteer Polka," "Shall we Know Each Other There?" and the "Scientific Frog," all of which are achieving popularity.

EARLY AND LATE TRADE.—Messrs. Bowen Bros., 74 and 76 Lake street, arrange their stock for the early and late trade so as to enable buyers of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, domestics, &c., &c., to fill their memorandum with advantage at all times.

☞ Eclectic Magazine for June, with fine portrait of Prince Albert, from a late photograph; Temple Bar and Blackwood's Magazine, for May: Mrs. Wood's new novel, "A Life Secret," &c., have been received by McNally & Co., 18 Dearborn Street.

TRINITY CHURCH STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The ladies connected with Trinity Church will give a Strawberry Festival at Bryan Hall, on Friday evening next, the 30th inst. A band of music will be present to enliven the occasion with their dulcet strains. A pleasant time may be anticipated.

ENGRAVINGS.—A consignment of over six thousand prints, consisting of fine steel engravings, cromo-lithographs, Baxter's large oil paintings, is just received at the new picture store, 206 State street. They will be sold at private sale only. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as the balance not sold will be returned in a few days.

THE OUTS AND INS.—Saturday was the last day of the administration of Justices Akin and Davis in the Police Court. Affecting farewell speeches were made by the "outs," and the ancient slaughter-house was for once in sackcloth. We hope that the new Justices, whoever they are, will fill their seats with half the good sense of their predecessors.

☞ Our city, on Saturday, presented a scene of activity through the whole day, the equal of which probably cannot be witnessed in any other city on the continent. The streets were utterly jammed with moving masses of goods, teams, pedestrians, &c. Chicago certainly does not suffer much from the rebellion.

☞ Dr. Jewett will be present at the District Temperance Convention, to be held at Kewanee, in this State, to-day and to-morrow (26th and 27th of May.) He will be happy to meet there the friends of the cause from the adjacent country. Friends throughout the State who may desire Dr. Jewett's services, will please address him at Chicago, immediately.

ROBBERY.—The two men, Whitlow and Dunn, who were arrested a few days since for robbing a house in the West Division, by the shrewd dodge of sending the lady of the house away to look after her injured husband, were brought up for examination Saturday, in the Police Court. Whitlow was held for further examination and Dunn was discharged upon his promise to enlist.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Peter Sexler, a boy about ten years of age, whose parents live in an alley between Commerce and Bridge streets, near the Archer Road, was run over on Friday last by a heavily loaded wagon, driven by Mr. William P. Robinson, upon State Street. Two wheels of the vehicle passed over his body causing his death on Saturday morning. A Coroner's Jury relieved the driver of the wagon from any blame in the premises.

STEALING GOLD.—A man named James Frazier was arrested on Sunday, by officers Perry and Hopkins, charged with stealing $98 in gold from his sister-in-law residing on Clark street, near Adams. He had obtained the key of a chest from her, and abstracted the money therefrom, all of which was found upon his person. He will be examined this morning in the Police Court.

THEATER.—Mr. Hackett commences an engagement on Monday evening which is announced for only one week. He appears as Falstaff in King Henry IV. It is useless to do more than mention the fact of Mr. Hackett's engagement as our citizens need no urging to attend his performances. The theater will be crowded during the entire week, and the manager judiciously announces that seats can be secured for any night of the week.

DROWNED.—A day or two since we mentioned, in a brief item, the mysterious disappearance of August Gabler, a baker, living on West Desplaines, between Adams and Monroe streets. His body was found Saturday, floating in the South Branch, at the foot of Monroe street. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and the fact that his watch and twenty-nine dollars in money were found upon the person, removes any suspicions of robbery. An inquest was held upon the body, but no evidence was developed tending to show the particulars of his death.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Abraham Van Volkenberg, the Irish Brigadier who was arrested a day or two since for grabbing a watch from a peaceful citizen at Cottage Grove, was held to bail on Saturday for trial. During his examination before the Police Magistrates he claimed to be a brother of General Van Volkenberg. His pseudo high military connections will not save him from a trip to and board at Joliet at the State's expense, where he can do the State some service, as well as in the war.

☞ The sewing machine excitement is reviving. Some new but impractical novelties are introduced in market, and all are expecting to have a good trade.

L. Cornell & Co., the pioneers in this branch of trade here seem to be best prepared to please all, as they claim to offer one of the best and simplest of machines, making each one of all the practical stitches. All who study utility and economy will call on them at 133 Lake street, second floor, when they want to buy. No other office combines the above advantages. Remember the best is the cheapest. They are always ready and faithful servants for a lifetime.

THE ELIJAH CONCERT.—The rehearsal of of Elijah at Bryan Hall, on Saturday, was numerously attended, and was received with great enthusiasm. The choruses were finely rendered and the soloists were well up in their parts. Mr. Simpson, the tenor, rehearsed his part with the rest. He has a remarkably pleasant, pure quality of voice, and delivers oratorio music with exquisite taste. Some of the double quartettes still need a *few* finishing touches before the public presentation, but undoubtedly the defects of the vocalists will be remedied. The orchestra played finely, and were only faulty perhaps in not sufficiently marking *fortes* and *piano* passages and favoring some of the voices.

Undoubtedly the house will be crowded to overflowing. In consequence of the generally expressed desire on the part of many citizens, and the immense sale of tickets already effected, a second performance will be given on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening. Seats for that evening may be secured at Root & Cady's, commencing this (Monday) morning.

GEN. SIGEL IN CHICAGO.

A Spontaneous Ovation.

That accomplished soldier, sturdy patriot, and earnest champion of Liberty, Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, arrived in this city, from St. Louis, on Saturday evening, and is now at the Tremont House. He is on his way to Washington, where he goes in accordance with the orders of Secretary Stanton. He is accompanied by C. W. Asmusson, one of his aids. It was the wish of the General to perform his journey to the Capital without being interrupted by the demonstrations of his friends, which are sure to take a warm and cordial shape, wherever his presence is known; and so quietly and unheralded did he come into Chicago, that probably not a dozen persons in the city were aware of his presence among us until Mayor Sherman, at the completion of the serenade to Fernando Wood at the Sherman, announced that Gen. Sigel would be serenaded at the Tremont House at 11 o'clock. This announcement was received by the crowd in sharp contrast with the reception which they had just given the wily demagogue from New York. The first was cold, indifferent—almost contemptuous. The latter, warm, cordial, enthusiastic—with cheers which echoed through the streets like the rushing of mighty waters.

THE SERENADE.

At about half-past ten o'clock, the crowd began to gather in front of the Tremont House, and at 11 o'clock, the hour named, the audience had increased to a mighty host. The band played in excellent style the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the Marseillaise, during the playing of which Gen. Sigel appeared upon the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Sherman, ex-Mayor Wentworth and others. On the appearance of Gen. Sigel, the crowd broke forth with cheers and shouts which were pleasant to hear. There was no mistaking their meaning. They awakened an echo which strongly reminded us of the glad day when the news of the capture of Fort Donelson was received in this city.

After the cheers had subsided Mayor, SHERMAN said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am proud of the opportunity to introduce to you GEN. SIGEL. [Immense cheering.]

GEN. SIGEL replied substantially as follows:

My Friends—Excuse me if I do not address you at great length. I come from St Louis, on my way to Washington, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War. I am a soldier—not a politician. I have my principles—I am not a mercenary. I should despise any man if he had no principles, and was not ready to proclaim them at all times. It is not my duty to make or proclaim laws. We must trust Congress to do that, and to say what the Government wants. I would like to be before the entrenchments of Beauregard, at Corinth. But I must obey the orders of my superiors. I have no command. I believe the Federal army will beat back the enemy at Corinth. They beat the enemy on the 6th and 7th of April almost without officers, and if they conquered them then without officers, they will certainly do it now with officers trained to their duty. I repeat, I believe Beauregard will b whipped; and if he is, the war may be said to be at an end. We shall follow up the victory, and continue to conquer States and cities. Wherever we carry the Star Spangled Banner, *we must carry the principle of liberty—liberty to all men.* [Great cheers.] When I see this immense body of young men before me, I can never despair. I am sure if we should by any possibility be beaten, thousands upon thousands will rush into the strife and give their help where it shall be needed. In this war there must be no nationalities: Americans, Irishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, must all be as a unit to put down this rebellion—this civil war. This must be the last civil war in this Union. It must be so thoroughly put down that it can never again show its head. Rome had three civil wars, and they destroyed the Empire. They must not—they shall not—be permitted to destroy this glorious Union. [Loud applause.]

The State of Missouri is now safe from the rebellion, and this is what gratifies me. It is now open to a new people—to new ideas—to new principles—the principles of *true liberty for all mankind.*

I thank you gentlemen for this kind and cordial reception, and as I am weary, I will bid you good night.

The General, at the conclusion of his speech, passed into the rotunda of the Tremont amid the most vociferous cheers. As he reached the rotunda, an immense throng rushed towards him, grasping his hand with great cordiality, and shouting with wild delight. An attempt was made to go through the ceremony of an introduction, but the crowd was too great, and too earnest in their expressions of joy at seeing the General, to be tied down to a dull ceremony, and the idea was abandoned. The General shortly after escaped from the impetuosity of his hosts of friends, and returned to his room.

This ovation, as will be readily understood, was entirely impromptu, but a preparation of weeks could not have made it more effective and satisfactory.

GEN. SIGEL YESTERDAY.

During yesterday afternoon, General Sigel was waited upon by a delegation of Germans, who invited him to visit a pic-nic at Wright's Grove. He was induced to comply with their request by the fact that the pic-nic was given for the benefit of the family of a gallant German officer who fell in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. When he reached the Grove, he was greeted by the most vociferous and long-continued cheering by the immense crowd there assembled. After the applause had subsided, he addressed them a few earnest words. He said he was proud to be among them. He had not intended to come there. But when he learned for what purpose they had assembled, he could not think of leaving Chicago without calling upon them. At the battle of Pea Ridge his Division was composed of Americans and Germans, and they all fought like true heroes. He should always be proud and happy to lead such men in battle, for he would be sure of a victory. After spending a brief period at the Grove in friendly intercourse with his countrymen, he returned to the Tremont House.

At 7 o'clock last evening, Gen. Sigel took his departure for Washington. At the Depot of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road an immense throng had gathered to bid him farewell. After loud and repeated cheers, the General appeared upon the platform of one of the cars, and said he thanked them most sincerely for their kind demonstrations of regard, and that he would try to show himself worthy of their confidence and esteem by doing his duty hereafter, as he hoped he had done it before. He was again greeted by the most cordial cheers, which were continued at brief intervals until the cars departed.

FOOT RACE BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A PRISONER.—On Saturday afternoon, while a policeman was escorting a victim of violated law through Market street, towards the Armory, with that *conscia recti* which so well becomes a policeman's movements, the latter reached the very sensible conclusion that he had proceeded about far enough under direction of the obnoxious escort, and by a quiet and judicious use of his foot, brought the officer horizontally to the side-walk, he, at the same time striking out at a break-neck pace for the river. The policeman was quickly on his pins, and the race commenced. At the first dash the prisoner seemed to have it all his own way, but the policeman soon displayed excellent qualities of wind and bottom, and quickly shortened the distance between the pursuer and the pursued. Just at the moment when the former thought he had his victim within his grasp, the river was reached, the prisoner boldly plunged in, and the policeman *didn't*. This was a *bad break* for the policeman, and it decided the race. He struck out for the bridge, but his intended victim reached the opposite shore, and had wound himself into the labyrinthian mazes of pine boards, scantling, &c., before the officer reached the spot, and could not be found. The policeman knows his man, and says he will give him another try before many days.

A ROW.—Last night, a little before twelve o'clock, two men got into a quarrel at the hack stand, south side of the Court House square, about a woman. One of the combatants struck the other with some weapon, which caused the blood to flow from his head, and then jumped into a hack and requested the driver to leave, which he obeyed. The wounded man started in hot pursuit of the carriage, crying, "Watch!" "Murder!" As the fleeing carriage reached the front of the Sherman House, it was arrested by a policeman, and all of the parties were taken to the Armory.

WAR CLAIMS.—The official character of F. W. Tourtellotte as Notary Public has been certified to before the Treasurer's Department at Washington, so that all acknowledgments and affidavits in matters of *war claims* &c., taken before his signature and seal attached, need no further authentication at the said Department. Those having claims against the Government will do well to note this.

Mr. Tourtellotte is of the firm of Eldridge & Tourtellotte, Attorneys at Law, 51 Clark St., Chicago—Tribune building.

☞ *Atlantic* for June has been received by John W. Norris, 152 Madison street, who also has Harper's Weekly and Leslie's Pictorial, full of spirited cuts of the war; a variety of new novels—Life's Secret, Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife, and many others.

FERNANDO WOOD ON HIS TRAVELS.

Serenaded by the Democracy.

Trotted out for a Democratic Speech.

HOW THE DEMOCRACY RECEIVED HIM.

The Democracy, Saturday night, tendered a serenade to Fernando Wood, at the Sherman House. The Light Guard Band did the serenading, Fernando Wood did the talking and the Democracy did the applauding, such as it was. The hour was half-past nine. The night was chilly and so was the affair.

SHOWING HOW LIGHT GUARD BAND PLAYED THE WRONG MUSIC.

At that hour, the band drew up in front of the House and played the Star Spangled Banner, then played "John Brown's Soul's Marching on," and then "Kingdom Coming;" airs which must have sounded strangely to the Democracy. The Democracy, when they hire the Light Guard Band, should give them more explicit instructions as to the airs appropriate to a pro-slavery serenade.

At the close of the music there was an ominous silence, the crowd seemingly in deep meditation as to the causes which had planted them in front of the Sherman House. It was really growing embarrassing, and a few of the more bashful were going home through the alleys and backways, when a *piano* voice said "Wood" and a *forte* voice said, "Wood up" and a stentorian voice said "boots." Another voice said "Wood," and another personage of an inquiring turn of mind said "wood what!" and paused for a reply. Another silence so profound that when a man on the edge of the crowd blew his nose, several of the concourse not accustomed to water, began to look out for a thunder storm.

THE CORTEGE.

At last the spell was broken. The new Democratic Mayor, the new Democratic Comptroller, the new Democratic City Attorney and the old Democratic Mayor of New York made their appearance upon the balcony. The new Democratic Mayor spoke the following speech, written by the editor of the Secession Organ, expressly for this occasion:

THE SPEECH.

Citizens:—I introduce Hon. Fernando Wood, late Mayor of New York.

ITS EFFECT.

Great applause followed and loud cries of "Wood," "Fernandy Wud," "Wood" and "wouldn't." In response, Mr. Wood made his appearance and his speech, as follows:

REMARKS MADE BY MR. WOOD.

HE FLATTERS US.

Gentlemen:—I return you my sincere thanks for the compliment you have conferred upon me, by this serenade you have given me upon the occasion of my first visit to your city, although only here upon private business. I had not come without high expectations of your greatness and the glorious prospects of your wonderful city of the West. Candor compels me to say that in my travels recently, I have not met with a city which so strongly resembles *my own* New York in all the elements of prosperity, industry, integrity, in the commercial and natural resources of a great emporium fitted to command in all the elements of success.

AND CONTINUES TO FLATTER.

Notwithstanding the condition of the country, though the Union and all the resources of the Union are suffering, here you feel it not, and your people are industriously pursuing their avocations. If this be the position of Chicago in this ruinous condition of the country now, it certainly augurs a bright future when peace shall have been restored, when the shattered remnants of the United States of America are reunited, and the bonds of concord so cemented that all men can worship at the same political shrine as brethren.

HE WILL NOT DESPAIR.

Do not despair of the Union. I do not despair of the restoration of the Government as it was, under the Constitution as it is. We shall be successful in crushing out this rebellion. The power of the American people is irresistible in restoring the integrity of the Government, in maintaining the honor of the flag and in compelling obedience to the central power established by our Revolutionary ancestry. It must be done not alone by military success, but in the peaceful walks of legislation; in the abolition of incendiary questions; in bidding Congress attend to its legitimate duties and to the wants of the country. (*A voice*: "What about yourself?") in restoring legislation to its legitimate functions; in thrusting aside all domestic feuds which have divided the North; in uniting the civilians of the North to back up their armies.

HE DON'T LIKE A SWORD IN BOTH HANDS.

What boots it that you conquer city after city, if you go South with a sword in each hand, if Union men's rights in the South are not respected? Treason and secession are not found in any heart which beats true to the country and its laws. (Which is passing strange.) There are Union men in all the Southern States. Why send them away from us? Why should every man in the North be determined to crush out the South and its system of labor? We should try to bring them back to the Union to the support and maintenance of the flag. (*A voice*: "How long have you thought so?") We must have constitutional legislation in the North, and to effect that must send to Congress proper men. (That is, Democrats.) We must put down all questions of slavery, of finance, of tariff, until the Union is restored. We must go into the South, sword in one hand, olive branch in the other. We have had blood enough; we must have peace.

HE IS AFRAID OF FOREIGN POWERS.

We must be prudent in our counsels and our actions. A foreign enemy is standing ready to divide this unhappy country, as it divided Poland and is now trying to divide Mexico. If we conquer them it must be at the cost of all our material resources. We must keep them off by subduing the South. If we give the South their rights under the Constitution, all will be well. The States will return to their allegiance, and we shall go to Washington again and see all the States represented. (Which is all very pretty.)

HE MAKES AN ADMISSION.

Then trade and commerce will be opened. The Great West will reap the advantages of fraternal intercourse with their Southern *brethren*. Then Chicago, this mighty emporium will again proceed in the rapid, onward march to success. Then will be the era of peace, union, concord, good feeling. To do this *we must lay aside the question which has created this condition of things.* Then America will be the hope of the world, will advance in civil and religious freedom, and then it will again be an honor to be called an American citizen.

HE STOPS.

Citizens of Chicago, I had not intended to make a speech [Oh! Fernandy!] I thank you for the compliment you have paid me. Good night.

Mayor Sherman, at the close of Mr. Wood's remarks, stepped forward and announced that Gen. Sigel would be immediately serenaded at the Tremont House. The information was received with every demonstration of delight and applause, and the crowd at once left for the "Tremont," and Fernando, with his Democratic friends, left for bed and the show was over.

The whole affair was a flat failure, as might have been expected when Democratic officials drag out a not unwilling pro-slavery Democrat to make a Union (!) speech to a Democratic crowd! His dull, conservative, proslavery platitudes fell upon careless ears, and were received by a cold and doubtful applause. The contrast was a marked one when that same crowd in front of the Tremont House fairly made the welkin ring with their huzzas of welcome and greeting to the gallant champion of liberty, General FRANZ SIGEL. Fernando Wood must have felt gratified at his first reception in Chicago, and uttered a cruel jest when he announced that he hoped to visit our city again.

ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Mary A. Hodges, a notorious female pickpocket, was arrested by Officer Simmons, of the Central Station, at about five o'clock Saturday afternoon, for picking a lady's pocket in a Canal street omnibus. She had followed the lady into the omnibus, and after sitting a few moments, arose, with the remark that "that 'bus would not take her the way she wished to go," at the same time taking from the lady's pocket her wallet, containing $6 in money. She was taken to the station-house, where two wallets were found upon her person, one of which was identified by the woman she had robbed in the omnibus, and the other by a woman she had robbed a short time previously in the Postoffice. One or two other wallets were also found at her residence. She will be brought up in the Police Court this morning for examination.

TICKETS.—The following are the tickets for the election to be held by the Chicago Sabbath School Union this (Monday) evening:

REGULAR TICKET.

For President—John V. Farwell.
Vice-President—E. S. Wells.
Secretary—E. W. Hawley.
Executive Committee—Presbyterian, S. D. Ward; Episcopalian, G. M. Higginson; Baptist, M. R. Bortre; Congregational, Benjamin Durham.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

President—B. F. Jacobs.
Vice-President—Wm. Tomlinson.
Secretary—E. W. Hawley.
Executive Committee—Baptist, John W. Dean; Congregational, J. H. Hollister; Episcopalian, J. A. Parsons; Methodist, L. L. Bond; Presbyterian, R. M. Guilford.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Sixty-fifth (Scotch) regiment was paid off on Saturday. We learn that all the arms and equipments for this regiment will be here during the week, and orders have been received to prepare for the field in a few days. The regiment now numbers over nine hundred men.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The Colonel of the Forty-fourth regiment requests all the absentees to join the regiment at Cape Girardeau, Mo. All letters intended for the officers and soldiers of the regiment, should be directed to the same place, care of Gen. Asboth.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. — Jonathan H. Ransom vs. Chester K. Williams et al.; ejectment suit—usual rule to plead entered. The patent case was on hearing, before the Court, all day yesterday, (Jarvis Case vs. George W. Brown,) involving an attachment to a Corn Planter. A full report of the same has been previously given.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Goodrich—Judge Manierre being absent.*—No. 866—Mathew Fleming vs. John H. Kline. On motion of defendant, supported by affidavit, order dismissing appeal be set aside, and court adjourned for the day.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Judge Wilson.*—No. 944—Henry H. Handy vs. John Miller; motion for a new trial by defendant overruled, motion of reasons having been filed. No. 37—Curtis vs. Howe; on hearing.

The Court adjourned at an early hour.

THE LILL CASE.

A Counter Affidavit.

The Lill case has assumed a new shape, the defendant having filed an affidavit of facts, which, if sustained, fully exonerate him from the charge of seduction preferred against him by Philomene Hildebrand, the plaintiff. The case will come up during the present week, upon a motion to discharge the bail upon the grounds, first: The affidavit does not show a legal cause for arrest. Second: The bail was fixed and ordered by a deputy clerk only. Third: The cause of action and arrest in the affidavit are not the cause of action and arrest declared on. Fourth. The alleged cause of arrest is not true in fact.

Mr. Lill's affidavit is as follows:

Philomene Hildebrand vs. William Lill. State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—William Lill, the above named defendant, being first duly sworn, maketh oath and saith that he has a good defense to the above entitled cause upon the merits. That he admits that he has known the family of the plaintiff for several years, but that his visits to their house and his intercourse there have been rather on matters of business with the plaintiff's mother than as an intimate friend of her father. That this deponent first heard of the return of said family to Chicago in the spring of the year 1861, when the mother represented to him that they were in very destitute circumstances, and procured from him some food and money; that shortly afterwards he became the agent through whom several sums of money were remitted to the plaintiff's mother as a compromise, and to prevent a certain threatened exposure and action for criminal conversation against a third person, as the plaintiff then well knew; that such payments were generally made by this deponent at his own house, and that neither the plaintiff nor her mother ever visited him there except for money, which they then and there received.

And this deponent further saith, that he has never felt, nor has he in any manner expressed or intimated, any desire to have the plaintiff for his wife; nor has he knowingly given the plaintiff any reason to think so; but that, on the contrary, the plaintiff's acquaintance with him was so slight that she in her said affidavit has not been able to guess at the age of this deponent within nine years, and he says that he is now fifty-four years of age.

And further, that he has never won or attempted to win her affections by courting her, or by propositions of love or esteem, or otherwise. That he has never stated that he knew he had found her body pure and chaste, and that he never had any intention of seducing the plaintiff, or of accomplishing her ruin; and he expressly denies that he ever did seduce her, or accomplish her ruin, or say or confess to any diabolical or other plot for the accomplishment of that object.

And this defendant further saith, that he never proposed or promised to marry the plaintiff, nor did the plaintiff ever promise to marry him. And this deponent has been informed by the plaintiff, and by both her parents, and verily believes that ever since their return to Chicago, in the spring of last year, the plaintiff had a suitor in New York to whom she was engaged and about to be married.

And this deponent further saith, that he has never threatened to put his property out of his hands or beyond the plaintiff's reach, or to leave the country for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff, or for any other purpose, and there is no necessity to hold him to bail to secure any judgment which the plaintiff can ever recover against him; and that this suit has been instituted for the sole purpose of extorting money from him by the levy of black mail, and not in good faith to recover damages for injuries actually sustained.

WILLIAM LILL.

Subscribed and sworn this 24th day of May, A. D., 1862. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.—It is now ten months since the new Sherman House was opened to the public. Within that time their books show *twenty-four thousand* arrivals, or an average of eighty per day. The period covers the dullest season of the year, and the year is one of war and general depression. It is therefore a most significant token, and one we gladly notice, that this noble hotel enterprise has been a success. The house is now doing a large business, and its daily register shows a full page, from which we read the fact of its own prosperity, and that the trade and travel of the country are still increasing. Mine host Roberts has placed his hotel establishment on a sure basis, and made it a credit to the city and the North-west. First impressions go a great ways, and visitors to our city who begin at the princely Sherman have a good start for favorable views of our city and section.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h391-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office, No. 98 Clark street, and look at the new and dangerous counterfeit five on the Bank of America, New York City. It may save you a V. my23-3t

Yankee Card Writer's wedding and call cards at Sherman House. Samples mailed for two stamps. my22-4t

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p743

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds. Refrigerators repaired or exchanged.

my23-12t J. W. BENT, 58 LaSalle.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

The week closes upon an easy, but a very dull money market. No movement has been observed towards a better supply of reliable business paper, and the standing question among bankers and capitalists is, when a change for the better is to be expected. As heretofore, we suggest the fostering of our manufacturing interests as the best possible way to employ a large part of our surplus capital and to promote the general welfare. If two or three of our banks would as far as possible make this a speciality, they would very soon find ample, safe and profitable employment for all their surplus funds.

There probably never was before a time in the history of the West when there was such an immense amount of counterfeit money in circulation. The thing results inevitably from the immense amount and endless variety of Eastern currency in circulation; it seems to us about impossible even for experts to keep track of the sound banks without being obliged to remember and distinguish all the counterfeits as well. Such is the anxiety of Eastern bankers to obtain a circulation at the West that even hundred dollar bills have become very common. It becomes all, therefore, to scrutinize the money they receive very closely, and as far as possible to be certain as to where they got it. No general directions can be given as to the counterfeits for there is so many of them that the thing is utterly impossible. Neither do we see any way to get rid of the evil, for Eastern money will circulate so long as it is good in New York; but the preference should as far as possible be given to our local Western currency, both because it is the best and there are fewer counterfeits on it.

The market for New York Exchange is quiet, with scarcely any difference between the supply and the demand. The buying price as heretofore is par@¼; selling ¼ premium.

Gold is a shade easier than yesterday. Buying price, 2¾@3 per cent; selling, 3¼@3½. Sales limited.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Affairs in the money market exhibit but little variation from day to day. Exchange is in supply fully equal to the demand, and rates steady. On large sales concessions are occasionally made from the current selling rate. There is a tolerably active demand for money, and good paper is freely taken at the usual rates. Gold advanced ½ per cent yesterday, 3¼ being the current rate to customers, and 3½ the retail rate. With this exception we have no change to make in our quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
N. Y. Exchange	Par.	½@ ¾ prem.
Specie	2¾@3¼ prem.	3½@3¾ prem.
Treasury Notes	⅛@ ¼ prem.	¾ prem.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of the 23d says:

Nothing occurred to-day in the money market to change the general aspect of affairs. Money is very abundant and for legitimate business easy to obtain. Exchange was slightly easier, and large lots could be obtained at ⅛ per cent premium, though in small lots the rate is still at ¼ per cent. With no demand, gold continues to be held at 3¼@4 per cent. premium. The traffic in gold in this locality, is only a faint shadow of the speculative operations of the New York money market, where the bulls and bears revel in each other's discomfiture for "selling short," and having to fill their contracts many times at a sacrifice.

GALENA & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending May 21:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$26,686.19	$25,716.32	$968.87 Dec.
Passengers	6,335.20	6,113.81	221.39 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,100.00	1,250.00	150.00 Inc.
	$34,121.39	$33,080.13	$1,041.26 Dec.

THE CLIFTON AND WESTERN BANKS OF CANADA.—Considerable discussion has lately been had in the Canadian Parliament regarding the standing of the Clifton and Western Banks, purporting to be located at Clifton. A committee of the House of Assembly, of which Mr. Simpson is chairman, reported on Tuesday, according to the Toronto *Leader*, adversely to a continuance of the charter privileges now enjoyed by the Clifton Bank and the Western Bank of Canada. If half that is said of these banks be true, it is quite time that their affairs should undergo the ordeal of a close investigation, and the public be insured from loss in case their managers should not act with the strictest integrity. Being somewhat akin to the International and Colonial banks, which failed so unexpectedly some years ago, to the great loss of those who held their bills, the Clifton Bank and the Western Bank of Canada are not looked upon with great favor by the Canadian public; and in the absence of the monthly returns to the government, such as made by the other banks, this distrust is very much increased. It is said the greater part of their circulation is in the United States; and the *Leader* intimates that their agents are working in an extraordinary manner, in various sections of the Union, to force an extended circulation of their bills; and that altogether the manner in which these banks are managed is objectionable.—*Buffalo Express, 23d.*

THE CLIFTON BANKS.—Some discussion has been lately had in the Canadian Parliament regarding the standing of the Clifton and Western Banks, purporting to be located at Clifton. Hon. Mr. Simpson, who brought the subject before the House, and secured the appointment of a committee to inquire into the condition of the banks, stated that these institutions were striking off a large number of bills for circulation in the Western States, for the redemption of which there were no funds. He also informed the House that he had received an anonymous letter, enclosing a check in blank to be filled up by him for such amount as he might choose on condition of his stopping all further proceedings against the charter. It is very evident that the banks supposed to be located at Clifton are very shaky institutions.—*Buffalo Courier, 23d.*

Toledo Grain Market—May 23.

Received 24,889 bu wheat; 10,070 bu corn. Wheat—Sales 1,064 bu D & M white at $1.08; 450 bu red Mich at $1.00; 1,000 bu do do on p. t.; 800 bu white do on p. t.; 800 bu white Mich at $1.05. Corn—No transactions; buyers do not offer over 30c. Oats 30c. Rye 50@55c.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	46101	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1530	13294	7806	3659	4515	697
R I R R	913	3100	4800	....	....	....
I C R R	1100	2660	3880	670	....	350
C B & Q R R	1166	2252	18439	773	362	....
C & N W R R	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	9	....	4095	1050	....	....
Total	4767	20626	84188	6152	4877	1007

	Grass Seed lbs.	Tallow lbs.	L'd. lbs.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	233	21680	....	....	235
G & C U R R	....	....	....	60	336	1050
R I R R	....	....	8320	....	....	7900
I C R R	....	....	5680	....	128	4350
C B & Q R R	....	....	9218	1390	620	9880
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	....
A & St L	....	....	....	210	369	1165
Total	....	233	42198	2363	1456	24060

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4200	9675	30175	....	12175	....
To Kingston	....	25400	....	....	....	....
To Colling'od.	1964	....	....	550	....	7500
Total	6164	35075	30175	550	12175	7500

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were buoyant.

The demand for Wheat was particularly active, and we note an advance in prices of 3@4c per bushel—the greatest improvement being in No 2 Spring. About 100,000 bushels changed hands, at 84@85c for Amber Iowa, 80½@84½c for No 1 Spring; 71½@75c for No 2 Spring; and 55@60c for Rejected Spring. At the close of the market, however, the demand was less active, and the advance named was not sustained—buyers offering only 83c for No 1 Spring.

There was a better feeling in the Flour market, and prices ruled a shade higher, with but light transactions at $4.85@4.90 for white winter extras, and $3.75@4.55 for fair to very choice Spring extras.

Corn advanced ½@1c ℔ bushel, and was tolerably active, at 29@29½c for Old Canal and River Mixed afloat; 27c for New Canal Mixed afloat; 27½@28c for Old Mixed in store; and 24½c for New Mixed in store—the market closing steady at the advance named.

Oats were in good demand, with sales at 25@25¼c for No. 1 in store. Rye was sold at 44c in store. Barley was quiet, with sales at 35@45c. Highwines were dull, with sales at 19½c.

The Provision market was quiet. Mess Pork continues flat, and we report sales of 200 brls City and choice Country at $10.50. Lard is steady, and 120 tcs choice Kettle changed hands at $7.40. Several lots of Country Bacon Sides were sold at 5c, and Shoulders at 3¼c, loose.

Freights were dull and fully 1c lower. Ten vessels were engaged, at 8½@9c for Wheat to Kingston; 8c for Corn and 9c for Wheat to Oswego; 5c for Corn and 5½c for Wheat to Buffalo; and 4½c for Corn to Port Colborne—closing dull.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Dull and 1c per bushel lower on grain. The engagements were: To Kingston:—Schooner Orkney Lass, wheat, at 9c; schr Reciprocity, wheat, at 8½c. To Oswego: Schr Carthagenian, corn, at 8c; schr Gem, wheat, at 9c. To Buffalo: Schr Huntress, wheat, at 5½c; schrs Mary Brown, Grand Turk, St. Paul and Leader, corn, at 5c. To Port Colborne: Bark Superior, corn, at 4½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,767 bbls; shipped, 6,164 brls. Market a shade better. Sales were: 250 brls white winter extra on p. t.; 100 brls do at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.87½; 100 brls do at $4.85; 100 brls "Beckers' Double Extra" spring, r. h., at $4.55; 150 brls choice r. h. extra at $4.00; 400 bbls do at $3.90; 100 brls "Excelsior" do at $3.80; 200 bbls "Highland" r. h. and 100 brls "Smith's" f. h. extras at $3.75; 200 brls fair extras at $3.75; 500 brls "Hydraulic Mills" r. h. at $3.65, delivered at Lockport; 107 brls fair spring extra at $3.70; 200 brls "Stark Mills" super at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 20,626 bu; shipped, 35,075 bu. Market buoyant and 3@4c higher—closing however quiet, with a downward tendency. Sales were:—4,500 bu Amber Iowa in store at 84c; 1,000 bu do at 85c; 3,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store (early) at 80½c; 1,500 bu do at 81c; 12,500 bu do at 82c; 2,000 bu do at 82½c; 5,500 bu do at 83c; 1,000 bu do at 83½c; 10,000 bu do at 84c; 3,000 bu winter receipts do at 84c; 800 bu do at 84½c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store (early) at 71½c; 3,000 bu do at 73c; 5,000 bu do at 73½c; 5,000 bu do at 74c; 12,000 bu do at 74½c; 16,500 bu do at 75c; 2,500 bu Rejected Spring in store at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c.

CORN—Received, 84,138 bu; shipped, 30,175 bu. Market advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were: 5,000 bu old Canal Mixed at 29c afloat; 21,000 bu do 29c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu choice new Canal Mixed at 27c afloat; 10,000 bu do for delivery during June, buyer's option, at 27c afloat; 34,000 bu old Mixed, last night, at 29c f. o. b.; 40,000 bu do at 28c in store; 12,000 bu do at 27½c; 5,000 bu new Mixed in store at 24½c; 400 bu old Yellow in store at 28½c; 2,000 bu Rejected in store at 22½c.

OATS—Received, 6,152 bu; shipped, 550 bu. Market firm. Sales 3,000 bu No. 1 in store at 25c; 7,000 bu do at 25¼c; 2,400 bu at 27c delivered on canal boat.

RYE—Received 4,677 bu; shipped, 12,175 bu. Market quiet. Sales 1,500 bu No 1 in store at 44c; 26 bags do at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received 1,007 bu; shipped 7,500 bu. Market quiet. Sales 700 bu good at 45c on track; 400 bu common at 37c on track.

HIGHWINES—Dull. Sales 200 bbls at 19½c.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Quiet. Sales 100 brls city packed, and 100 brls Freeport packed at $10.50. LARD—steady. Sales 120 tres choice Quincy Kettle-rendered Leaf at $7.40. BACON—7,500 lbs sides at 5c, loose; 3,000 lbs smoked shoulders at 3¼c loose—country cut.

TALLOW—Nominal and firm at 7@7½c.

HIDES—Quiet. We quote:—Dry Flint, 12@13; Green Salted 5½@6c; Green Country 5@5½c.

POTATOES—Steady at 28@30c.

EGGS—Dull, with sales at 4@4½c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys 5@5½c ℔ lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 1,456 head. The receipts to-day were not very large, and this, together with a very active demand from shippers and Government contractors, caused additional firmness in the market, and the tendency of prices is still upwards. Among the choice sales were the following:

Caulder sold to Rouble & Co., 60 head of very fat, smooth steers, the best in the yard, averaging 1,285 lbs, at $4.00—at Sherman's yard.

White & Otis sold to McClure 95 head (prime), averaging 1,342 lbs, at $3.65—at Cottage Grove yards.

Curtis sold to Humes 182 head, averaging 1,289 lbs, at $3.60—at Cottage Grove yards.

Ward sold to Morris & Co., 32 head, averaging 1,171 lbs, at $3.50—at Michigan Southern yards.

Craner sold to White 54 head, averaging 1,306 lbs, at $3.40—at Michigan Southern yards.

The sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
60	1285	$4.00	21	1170	$3.30
95	1342	3.65	30	1221	3.30
182	1289	3.60	15	1163	3.20
32	1171	3.50	15	1000	3.05
54	1306	3.40	26	1240	3.00
31	1267	3.37	77 at $45 00 per head.		
14	1216	3.37	51 at 43 50 "		
14	1333	3.33			

HOGS—Received, 2,363 head. There was a brisk demand to-day and the market was quite active. Prices continue firm and without material change. Sales to-day were:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
60	200	$2.80	52	272	$2.60
40	251	2.70	105	204	2.55
22	254	2.70	62	200	2.55
85	200	2.65	433	213	2.55
40	261	2.65	129	214	2.55
113	225	2.62	64	207	2.50
59	230	2.60	79	181	2.50
27	270	2.60	104	194	2.50

SHEEP—The market continues quiet, but firm and unchanged. Sales were:

66 Sheep averaging 116 lbs at $4.50
75 " 106 " 4.00

Chicago Grain in Buffalo.

On the 22d inst., there arrived at the port of Buffalo 4,582 brls of flour, 74,600 bushels of wheat and 416,646 bushels of corn, all from Chicago.

Commercial Circulars by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, 9th May, 1862.

PROVISIONS—A fair amount of business has been done in beef at full prices. Pork is dull, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Bacon is neglected, though pressingly offered at a decline of 1@2s 6d per cwt. The fine weather has caused a further decline of 8@10s per cwt. in the price of butter, at which sales are difficult. There is but a limited demand for cheese, but the stock is in small compass.

LARD—The heavy clearances from New York have induced buyers to purchase with great caution, but the tendency of prices is downwards.

TALLOW is dull and rather easier to purchase.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been, and continues most favorable for the growing crops, which are all well reported of; most of the country markets quote a decline of 1@2s per qr on wheat. Here the trade has been extremely dull, with a downward tendency in prices.

At to-day's market, transactions in wheat and flour were quite of a retail character, at a reduction of 2@3d per cental, and 6d per barrel respectively on the week, but had buyers of any quantity come forward, they could have supplied themselves on still easier terms. There was but a moderate demand for Indian corn, and occasional sales were made at a decline of 3d per qr.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

GLASGOW, May 9, 1862.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather throughout the week has been warm with slight showers, which is all in favor of the growing crops.

Our corn market has been very dull, and although holders do not press sales, wheat can easily be bought at a further decline of 6d@1s per boll. Barrel flour in fair retail demand, but prices very irregular; extra State of good quality has been sold ex quay at 25s. Indian corn and peas steady at last week's rates.

PROVISIONS—No business reported in beef and pork. Small sales of Bacon at quotations. Shoulders is per cwt cheaper. Cheese steady.

OIL—Market very dull.

TALLOW—Demand better.

LARD—Market dull at quotations.

JOHN ATHYA & CO.

The Crops in New York.

A friend of ours who has lately been through a large portion of the State, says that at no period for the last ten years has he seen so promising a show for the winter and spring wheat. Winter wheat stands unusually strong and heavy, and if the blight and midge be escaped there will be a much larger yield than ever before, as a much larger breadth of land was seeded last fall than usual. Spring wheat has been largely sown, and looks well thus far. If no accident should befall the two crops, the yield in this State this year, will exceed fifteen million bushels.—*Buf. Express.*

Milwaukee Grain Market—May 23.

Received, 62,480 bu wheat. The wheat market was firm, but not quotably higher; and only moderately active. Transactions on the street were limited. The sales on 'Change were of No 2 spring delivered at 73c for No 1 and 72c for No 2 spring delivered. Later in the day the market became more active at 75@76c for the standard grades in store, and on 'Change 75½@80½c were offered for the same qualities, but there was less activity. The New York report had the effect of restricting transactions, because, while it induced holders to look for better prices than were paid Thursday, it failed to remove the depression created among the buyers by earlier private advices. The sales reported amount to something like 40,000 bushels at the following range of prices: 75@81½c for No. 1 in store, 76c for the same delivered; 80@80½c for No. 1 in store, 81c for the same quality delivered; 82@83c for extra samples delivered, and 70c for rejected in store—chiefly before 'Change, at 72@76c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store.—*Sentinel, 24th.*

Detroit Grain Market—May 23.

Wheat—The market is inactive and greatly depressed. The only sale on 'Change was 10 cars No 1 red at 98c f o b. For 5,000 bu red, half No 1 and half No 2, 96c was offered, and 98c asked. Corn quiet at 35c on st.ost, and 30c, delivered in bags. Oats selling at 33c delivered in bags, with a strong upward tendency. Barley steady at $1.20@1.37. Rye—The market has advanced to 54@55c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 24.—FLOUR—Market 5c better, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 16,000 brls at $4.30@4.40 for super state; $4.50@4.65 for extra state, and $5.70 for choice; $4.30@4.40 for super western; $4.55@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.20@6.50 for trade brands—market closing steady. Canadian flour 5c better, with a fair demand. Sales 800 brls, at $4.55@4.75 for spring, and $4.80@6.25 for winter extras. Rye flour quiet, with small sales at $3@4.15. Corn meal steady. Sales 400 brls at $3.00 for Jersey, and $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market heavy and declining. Sales 800 bbls at 23@24c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market fully 1c better, with good export demand. Sales 56,500 bu Chicago spring at 85c@$1.04; 173,000 bu Milwaukee club at 98c@$1.05½; 9,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.06@1.07½; 7,000 bu very choice do reported at $1.10; 32,000 bu northwestern club at $1.03@1.04; 13,300 bu Canadian club at 98c@$1.03½; 3,500 bu white Canadian at $1.15; 17,000 bu winter red western at $1.10@1.15; 12,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.15@1.18; and 12,800 bu white Michigan at $1.19@1.25. Rye heavy and lower. Sales 7,500 bu at 60@65c for western and mixed State. Barley dull and nominal. Corn—market rules firm, with fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 81,000 bu at 48@49c for old mixed western. Oats firmer. Sales at 40@43c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market rules dull while prices generally are without decided change. Sales, 765 brls at $12.25@12.37½ for mess; $12.00@13.00 for prime mess, and $9.75@9.87½ for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 225 brls at $6@7 for country prime; $9.50@10.00 for country mess; $12.00@13.50 for repacked mess; $14.00@15.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $19@20c. Beef hams quiet at 16@17c. Cut meats, fair demand and firm. Sales 637 packages at 3½@4c for shoulders, and 5@5½c for hams. Bacon—Sides inactive. Lard rules steady for choice which is scarce. Other grades dull and drooping. Sales 1300 brls at 7¼@8½c—latter price an extreme. Butter selling at 10@17c for Ohio, and 10@20 for State. Cheese is in good demand—very firm at 7@8½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw steady and moderate demand. Sales 800 hhds Cuba at 7@7½c, and 200 boxes do on private terms. Molasses quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 10 hhds Porto Rico at 38c; 10 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 22c, and 14 hhds and 20 brls English Island at 28@30c.

Money market fairly active at 4@5 per cent for loans on call, and 4½@5½ per cent for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange firm at 114@114¼ for bankers' bills. American gold firm at 3¼ per cent premium. California gold bars quoted at 4@4½ per cent premium.

STOCKS—Heavy. R I 61½; Toledo 44; Gal 79½; Ill scrip 60½; M C 40½; Mich gtd 55; Reading 49; Hudson 43½; Erie 68½; N Y C 87½; Pacific Mail 113½; U S 6s, coupons '81, 108; Cal 7s 95; Tenn 58½. Government Stocks quiet: U S 6s 1881, 108½@104½; 7.30 Treasury Notes 104½.

OSWEGO, May 24.—FLOUR—Unchanged. $4.50 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate milling demand. Sales of 11,300 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 83c; 3,000 bu Canada club at 85c. Corn quiet. No sales above small lots. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 36c; wheat 9½c; corn 8c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,678 brls flour; 1,600 bu wheat; 1,900 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,620 brls flour; 13,000 bu wheat; 31,000 bu corn; 1,000 bu barley.

BUFFALO, May 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm for better grades; sales, 8,000 bu prime No 2 Chicago spring at 89c; 40,000 bu Mill club at 93@94c. Corn closed quiet but firmer; sales 30,000 new at 32½@33c. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—steady; 12½c for wheat, 10½c for corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 brls flour, 31,000 bu wheat, 29,000 bu corn, 13,000 bu oats.

No returns from the Canal office Saturday evening.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 24, 1862.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Milwaukee, 185 pkgs wood ware.
Prop J Barber, Perritt, Grand Haven, 75m lumber.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 85 m lumber, 40 brls flour.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand Haven, 130 cds wood.
Bark Winslow, Rumage, Buffalo.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo.
Bark Superior, Chase, Buffalo, 300 m lumber, from East Saginaw.
Bark Kate Danley, McKirdy, sundries.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor, 30 cds wood.
Schr Speed, Centreville, 80 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Weinland, Centreville, 67 cds wood.
Schr C G Grey, Dike, St Joseph, 1,700 r r ties.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier, 66 cds wood.
Schr Magic, Connell, Grand Haven, 800 m shingles.
Schr Essex, Chron, Bay City, 165 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Bronson's Harbor, 1350 r r ties.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 100 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Schr Susquehanna, Ferrin, Presque Isle, 328 tons coal.
Schr Leader, Monroe, Oswego.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 150 tons pig iron.
Schr Schr H E Mussey, Giffery, Oswego, 500 brls salt.
Schr Dreadnought, Daggett, Oswego, 800 brls salt.
Schr Mary Brown, Buffalo, 550 brls salt.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Buffalo, 100 cords of wood (from Windsor).
Schr Grand Turk, Jones, Buffalo.
Schr Alpha, McGwinn, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 110 m feet lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Engels, Wenona, 75 m lumber, 25 m shingles.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Yankee Blade, Draper, Buffalo.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 175 m lath.
Schr Tri Color, Pettl, St. Joseph, 25 cds wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, 95 cds wood.
Schr Nightingale, Stephens, Buffalo, 215 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Harmon, Burke, Buffalo.
Schr Algerine, Faulkner, Buffalo.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Oswego, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Gem, Kennedy, Oswego, 70 tons coal, 3 doz plat bottles.
Schr Ocean, Donnavan, Manitowoc, 200 m shingles.
Schr John Little, Thompson, Amsterdam, 50 cds wood.
Schr E M Shayer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Transit, Hoyt, Manitowoc, 4,500 posts, 75 m lath.
Schr Sun, Embrect, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Scow Sutherland, Petry, St Joseph, 1,400 R R ties.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon, 25 m lumber, 1,400 ties.
Scow D R Holt, Carlson, Blakeswall, 55 cds wood.
Scow Mt Vernon, McKay, Kalamazoo, 50 m feet lumber.
Tug Ajax, Nyman, Cleveland.
Tug Mars, Wilson, Cleveland.

CLEARED .... May 24.

Stmr Comet, Pabst, Milwaukee.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, 7,000 brls flour, 350 brls pork.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Collingwood, 1,964 brls flour and sundries.
Bark Tuscola, Richardson, Grand River.
Brig J G Dashler, Stringleman, Buffalo, 17,850 bu corn.
Brig Seminole, Cummings, Kingston, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Experiment, Dike, Bronson's Harbor.
Schr Speed, Reed, Green Bay.
Schr Queen City, Stone, Buffalo, 17,900 bu wheat.
Schr New Hampshire, Weighland, Centreville.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Annie Thorine, Johnson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Magic, Cornell, Grand Haven.
Schr G Roberts, Nelson, Bronson's Harbor.
Schr Wyoming, Fulloon, Grand Haven.
Schr Alpha, McGwinn, South Haven.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr Lady Jane, Engels, Benona.
Schr Hans Crocker, Lewis, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Muskegon.
Schr Amelia, Murray, St Joseph.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Tri Color, Pettl, St Joseph.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, 3 brls whisky.
Schr Theodore Perry, Finn, Oswego, 13,300 bu wheat.
Schr Wm Sanderson, Williams, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Monson, Fring, Buffalo, 8,420 bu corn.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Buffalo, 17,550 bu corn.
Schr Mediterranean, Mirley, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Clipper, Ingerson, Grand Traverse.
Scow Mt Vernon, McKay, Kalamazoo.
Scow D R Holt, Carlson.
Scow Trenton, Smith, Muskegon.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 24, 1862.

UP—Prop Nile; brigs Sultan, Isabella; schrs Wm B Ogden, Persian, T Y Avery, Hanover, Bay Quinte, Wild Rover.

DOWN—Prop Iron City, Susquehanna; barks Republic, Stannard, Ravenna, Great West, Norman, Flying Mist, Northwest, City of Buffalo, Jesse Hoyt, Major Anderson, Sardinia, Col Ellsworth, Onconta; brigs Mohegan, Bay City, D Ferguson; schr Hyphen, Holt, C N Johnson, White Squall, Walrus, Pauline, M Mitchell, H Hoppock, G D Dousman, C North, Curtis Mann, Imperial, Kimball, Seneca, Chief, Stampede.

Weather pleasant. Light east wind.

DETROIT, May 23, 1862.

UP—Props Badger State, Wenona; barks Shanghai, Naomi; schrs Helen Blood, Jupiter, Lone Star, Mary Collins, D R Martin, Geo Steel, Charlottee, N P Goodell.

DOWN—Props Comet, Michigan, Mendota, Mohawk; barks, Louisa, Winslow, B Sheppard, Adriatic, City of Chicago, City of Milwaukee, Massilon, Geo Sherman, Grace Greenwood; brig Wm Treat; schrs Rainbow, Dolphin, Clyde, Charles Walker, M Marsh, M Egan, Comet, Burchard, Cornelia, Fisk, Geraldine, Wings of the Wind, Revolving Light, W H Davitt, Imperial, Orion, Challenge, Frank Crawford, Eleanor, Stella, S G Andrews.

Weather pleasant, wind S W.

Movements of Chicago Vessels.

BUFFALO, May 22—*Arrived*—Propellers Mohawk, Iowa; barks S B Pomeroy, Danube, Naomi, A P Nichols; brig Canopus; schooners D A Morton, Lone Star, Die Vernon, Racer, Kenosha, Collingwood, Curlew, Success, H A Richmond, George Gale, Sweepstakes, Saranac, J H Drake, Monitor, Harriet Ross, B Parsons, Allair, San Jacinto, Plover, Tartar, Golden Harvest, all from Chicago. *Cleared*—Propellers Mohawk, Nile; bark Naomi; brig Canopus; schooners B Parsons, Mary Collins, Collingwood, Success, Starlight, Kenosha, H A Richmond, D R Martin, Lone Star, Die Vernon, Sweepstakes, Harriet Ross, George Gobb, all for Chicago.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound East.	Where from.	Where to.
On the 21st May.		
Prop Wisconsin,	Cleveland,	Ogdensb'gh.
Schr Royal Albert,	Owen Sound,	Kingston.
Schr Britannia,	Port Burwell,	Oswego.
Schr B C Ryerse,	Port Ryerse,	do
Schr E R Gilbert,	Detroit,	Kingston.
Schr D McInnis,	Kincardine,	do
On the 22d.		
Bark Sov'n of the Lakes,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Wm Grant,	Milwaukee,	do
Schr Exchange,	Chicago,	do
Cchr Mountaineer,	do	Oswego.
Schr Lewis Wells,	Toledo,	do
Schr Preble,	Pt. Burwell,	do
Schr Carrington,	Racine,	do
Schr Sarah Bond,	Trenton,	do
Schr M L Collins,	Toledo,	do
Schr Return,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Hiawatha,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Amelia,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Gold Hunter,	Chicago,	do
Scow Perseverence,	Cleveland,	Toronto.
Schr T Baker,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Schr Perseverence,	Cleveland,	Prescott.

Vessels in this port for Harbor—Schr Jupiter, scow Diana, prop Erie, canal boat D. Gazlay.

Vessels discharging at the Elevator.

Schr Mary M Scott, Chicago, Erie.

GETTING RID OF A BAD NAME.—The name of the schooner Frank Pierce has been changed to that of General Sigel—a most decided improvement. The change has been made under a special act of Congress authorizing this and other changes.

The vessel has been an unlucky craft, as many predicted she would prove when taking the name. When quite new she went ashore in a gale just west of the mouth of the Genesee River, and her crew hung for hours in the rigging, where they nearly perished with cold. They were finally rescued. We trust better days are in store for a craft so unfortunate as to be afflicted with such a name. Three cheers for the schooner Sigel!—*Detroit Tribune.*

QUICK TRIPS.—The schooners Racer and Die Vernon have each made two round trips from Chicago since the opening of lake navigation.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

TERRIFIC GALE.—One of the most severe gales on the lakes, as represented by lake captains, took place yesterday afternoon in the region of Dunkirk. The gale commenced at about half-past three o'clock, and raged with unabated fury for the space of three-fourths of an hour. We can only report the disaster to one vessel—the schooner Racer, which had her top gallant mast, top-sail and foremast head carried away. She also leaked badly on arriving at this port. All other vessels in her vicinity met with more or less damage.—*Ib.*

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—The sidewheel steam tug Bay City, Capt. Edwards, was caught out in the heavy gale of yesterday afternoon on Lake Erie, some eighteen miles below Malden, and in spite of every effort to save her, she sprung a leak and sunk in about six fathoms of water, and some two miles from the main land. Fortunately for those on board of her, the new tug Winslow, Capt. Anderson, was at hand, who, in spite of the impending storm, bravely and perseveringly rescued the crew and brought them safely to Malden. The Bay City commenced her career as a passenger boat between this city and Cleveland in 1852, and was then called the Forest City, and was commanded by Captain Vorce. Her route was afterward changed to Sandusky, and at that period the name of Bay City was given her. She continued on the latter route up to 1859, when she resumed towing on the river, in which capacity she finally ended her days as above stated. She was 479 65-95 tons burthen, was commanded by Capt. John Edwards, who, we understand, was also owner. Whether insured or not we did not learn.

Since writing the above, we learn the Bay City left Malden a few hours previous to the disaster to go to the relief of a new vessel, which had gone ashore in the vicinity of the Clay Banks, loaded with coal, but was unable to effect anything, owing to the sudden springing-up of the storm, and started to return to the river for a lee. We have been unable as yet to ascertain the name of that vessel.—*Detroit Tribune, 23d.*

BARK CREAM CITY.—We yesterday reported the bark Cream City aground in the river between the two lights. She succeeded in getting off in the afternoon by assistance rendered from tug Elliott, passing up in tow of that steamer. We have since learned she again grounded on the flats, where she yet remains hard and fast. She has been singularly unfortunate on this her first round trip, and the expense in getting her afloat at the various localities where she has been aground will doubtless more than offset the receipts of her down freight.—*Ib.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... May 23.

Ianthe, LaSalle, 4,400 bu corn, 21,680 lbs lard, 4,500 lbs hams.
Zimmerman, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn.
Adella, Joliet, 4,000 bu corn.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.
Charles, Kankakee, 2,800 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Clarriett, Morris, 5,500 bu corn.
Mound City, LaSalle, 2,286 bu potatoes, 600 bu corn, 150 brls highwines, 12,600 lbs sundries.
Tide, LaSalle, 5,100 bu corn, 3,000 lbs fruit.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn.

CLEARED .... May 23.

Wm Peles, LaSalle, 26¼ m ft lumber, 480 cedar posts, 17 m siding, 4 m shingles, 4 m lath.
A Lincoln, LaSalle, 101,429 ft 64½ m shingles.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 22d inst., at the bride's father, 305 West Adams street, by Rev. James Dixon, CHARLES F. VENT, Esq., of Cincinnati, and Miss EMILY GOODMAN, of Chicago.

In this city, on the 18th inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. JESSE F. TUEK and Miss MARTHA E. BREESE, all of Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.

They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.

It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS-FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Circular may be had on application or by post. mh23-r676-1y-Tri

METAL WAREHOUSE.

Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin,	$9.25
I. X. 10x14 " "	11.25
I. C. Roofing "	9.00
I. X. " "	11.00

The above prices are for first quality

CHARCOAL BRANDS.

Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50c) per box less.

TINNERS STOCK
—AND—
FENCE WIRE
At the Lowest Market Price.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
METAL WAREHOUSE,
199 & 201 Randolph Street.
my18-r322-1m-1stp

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buckskin Dress Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords, the best articles made; Colt's, Smith and Wesson and Pond's Revolvers and Percussion Cartridges; Shoulder Straps, Eagles, &c., &c., all sold very cheap for cash. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (upstairs), over the United States Express Office. oc13-ly

ENOCH WOODS.
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, &c.,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap5-p257-ly

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients, Dr. ALLPORT will hereafter devote from
10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M.,
TO CONSULTATIONS,
At which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will so far as practicable, comply with the above request.
May 10th, 1862. my15-r374-3m

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,
Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING,
No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an artificial one without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c., of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be imitated or equalled by any other maker. T. F. DAVIS, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country. N. B.—Send for a Circular to No. 483 Broadway, New York. my3-p972-1m

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
129 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-r357-ly] SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,
Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.
ap3-ly GEORGE T. ABBEY, 136 Lake street.

T. R. HANN, Professor of Elocution, 267 STATE STREET. Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the law, taught in styles peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage. my28-r578-1m

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron,
Hard, Soft and Extra Strong,
For sale low to close consignment by F. H. CUTTING,
Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.
my14-r357-1m

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 134 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my13-r530-1y

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK
LINEN DRILLS,
Marseilles Linens,
SUMMER CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Rubber Goods, Yankee Notions, Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
Without reserve for cash, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Auction Rooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
my26-r649-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Iron Safe, Buggy Wagons, Groceries, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
☞ Without reserve for Cash.
On SATURDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
my26-r648-1w WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Staple and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON,
Chicago, Aug. 2d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold
250 cases BOOTS AND SHOES.
my23-r578-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, May 26th, WEDNESDAY, May 28th, FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, brown and bleached linens, cottonades, ginghams, brown and bleached sheeting, dress goods, shirts, drawers, Yankee notions, jewelry, and a large assortment of dry goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpets.
my23-r577-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake street.
Second-Hand Furniture
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, a general assortment of
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
From a family leaving the city.
ALSO—A splendid Cabinet of Birds, mounted, together with a large Glass Case containing a Warbler Calf; also, one containing a Miniature Steamer.
ALSO—One Piano in Rosewood Case.
ALSO—One Melodeon, very rich and powerful tone.
ALSO—A large assortment of Gilt Frame French Plate Mirrors; do. in Rosewood and Gilt.
my24-r627-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh23-r683-1y

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Every Tuesday and Thursday.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.
See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Amusements.

THE
ORATORIO OF ELIJAH,
By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, will be performed for the first time in Chicago, at
BRYAN HALL,
Monday Evening, May 26, 1862,
BY A
Select Chorus of 100 Voices,
ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTIRE
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
OF 30 INSTRUMENTS.
The principal Solos will be sustained by
Mrs. DAVIDSON .... Soprano.
Mrs. MATTESON .... Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York .... Tenor.
Mr. J. G. LUMBARD .... Bass.
The whole under the direction of
MR. HANS BALATKA.
TICKET OFFICE AT ROOT AND CADY'S—Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats twenty-five cents additional. Book of the Oratorio, containing the words and a description of Elijah, by J. Baxter, editor of the "London Musical World." Price 10 Cents.
Sale of Reserved Seats to commence Thursday morning, May 22d, at nine o'clock. Parties from abroad can obtain Reserved Seats by addressing "Root & Cady, Chicago," inclosing the required amount, and specifying whether they wish seats reserved for them in the Gallery or Parquette. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Oratorio commences at 8 o'clock precisely.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.
The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the GREAT SHAKSPERIAN COMEDIAN,
MR. HACKETT,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
The engagements of Mr. Hackett elsewhere will not permit of a longer stay in Chicago than this week.
MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, will be presented Shakspeare's great play, in five acts, entitled the first part of
KING HENRY IV.
Comprising the Battle of Shrewsbury and Death of Hotspur, and ending with these remarkable words by King Henry:
Rebellion in this land shall lose its sway,
Meeting the check of such another day;
And since this business so fair is done,
Let us not leave till all our own be won.
Falstaff .... Mr. Hackett.
Hotspur .... Mr. Prior. | Prince Hal .... Mr. Myers.
Poins .... Mr. McVicker. | Lady Percy .... Miss Reignolds.
GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with the
PRETTY HORSEBREAKERS.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses.
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, Governor, Pump, Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power		
8 "	575	25 "		
10 "	725	30 "		
12 "	800	35 "		
15 "	[illegible]	40 "		

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and where full information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address, Box 978.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 9, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway:
GENTS:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years since, has been put to a severe test in the great fire corner of Fulton and Pearl streets on the 9th inst., and entirely destroyed by building, together with my others. The fire commenced about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, coin, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, slightly steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours, [illegible]

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. [illegible]
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway:
We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in our recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets on the 9th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the building into the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after [illegible] hours exposure, and was red hot. When opened, our books and papers, a considerable amount of bank bills, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and not scathed.
Respectfully Yours, [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON—the only material which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
ja1-k125-1y

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
WARRANTED,
SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF
ONE DOLLAR.
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. A. H. CARTER, Supt.

INFORMATION OF GREAT
VALUE TO EVERYBODY
Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp.
Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE MERRIMAC AND HER EXPLOITS.

Inside View of the Rebel Monster—Statements of Her Crew.

We find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the subjoined account of the exploits of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. It is derived from the statements of two of the crew of that vessel who escaped with forty others at the time of the explosion, and having made their way to Fortress Monroe, were sent thence to Philadelphia. One of these fugitives is from Piscataquis county, Maine, and the other from Louisville, Kentucky:

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

After leaving the dry dock at Norfolk, the Merrimac laid nine days under the shears at the Navy Yard; before she left she was slushed all over with grease; this was done every day afterwards whenever she expected to go into an engagement. When the vessel left the Navy Yard at Norfolk, previous to the fight with the Monitor, Commodore Buchanan made the following speech to the men, the crew being called to quarters: "Sailors and soldiers: The Secretary of the Navy has ordered me in command of the squadron of this point; all eyes are turned upon you to-day; the people of the South expects every man to do his duty and more than his duty." Calling the attention of the men to the Federal vessels blockading the river, he said: "Those vessels, the Cumberland and Congress, are worth over a million dollars apiece; we are going down to destroy or capture them. Many of you have families and firesides at home; there may be others who have not these inducements; but, recollect whether we destroy or capture those vessels, your prize money will be the same. No matter whether you capture or destroy them, your compensation from the Government will be sufficient to maintain you comfortably for life. Every man to his post. In a few minutes more you will be in action."

THE ATTACK ON THE CUMBERLAND.

Decks were then cleared for action, and the guns hauled in and loaded. She then proceeded down the stream, the decks in perfect silence and every man in his place. As she passed on to the Cumberland, the shore batteries opened on her with much vigor, but elicited no reply from the Merrimac. Soon after her bow gun was discharged at the Cumberland, when within a few hundred yards; then the Commodore shouted, "Stand by the starboard battery," and his words were repeated by the First Lieutenant, C. C. Jones. The Cumberland returned the fire. The whole broadside of the Cumberland was fired at once, which somewhat staggered the Merrimac, but without doing any material damage. Just at this moment the Commodore gave the command: "Fire as soon as your guns are brought to bear." The First Lieutenant ran along the decks saying: "Depress your guns!" Aim at the water line!" "Heave at the mainmast!" She then continued to fire the bow gun as she passed the Cumberland, and then wore round to port. Only three shots were fired by the bow gun during the time she ran into the Cumberland. The Cumberland was then sinking, when the Merrimac poured her broadside into her and passed her. The order was then passed to "Cease firing." The Commodore then said: "Boys, we've destroyed the hated Cumberland; she is fast settling!" During this time there was no noise or excitement on board the Merrimac, but each man kept his position, the guns being admirably worked.

EFFECT OF THE CUMBERLAND'S FIRE.

At the time the Merrimac backed out, after striking the Cumberland, a shell from the latter struck gun No. 2 on the Merrimac, breaking about two feet off the muzzle of the gun, and killed the first loader and wounded two others. At the commencement of the action with the Cumberland the broadside from the latter carried away two boats hauled up on the side of the Merrimac. Directly after the loader was killed at gun No. 2 the first sponger of the bow gun was killed by the sharpshooters of the Cumberland, who were on the rigging. During this action a shell from the Cumberland struck the chain-cable directly in the hawse-pipe, cutting it in two and dropping the anchor. Pieces of the chain struck by the shell, wounded two of the men on the Merrimac, the shock knocking down and stunning every man standing near. Lieutenant Jones remarked during the action: "Boys, they're firing our smoke-stack hell!"

THE ATTACK ON THE CONGRESS.

No attempt was made by Commodore Buchanan to save any portion of the crew of the Cumberland. After leaving the Cumberland the Commodore of the Merrimac came down on the spar deck and said, "Boys, we have finished one of them, and now bring your guns to bear on the Congress." She then proceeded in the direction of the Congress, and commenced firing at her. The Congress was then aground. Lieutenant Jones kept running along the deck repeating, "Depress your guns! Depress your guns!" "Load with double cross shell;" and passed the word to the men having charge of the hot shot guns "to fire it with hot shot for the Congress." During the firing on either vessel the Commodore could scold the commanders of guns that did not fire to suit him, and would come down from his position and give words of praise to those who fired accurately.

The Merrimac took a position about one hundred yards from the Congress, and continued to pour in broadsides on the devoted vessel until she struck her colors. The Commodore then came down and directed the men to cease firing on the Congress, and direct their guns to the batteries on shore, saying, "The Congress has surrendered; cease firing." At this time one of the men proposed three cheers, which were about to be given, when the Commodore stopped them, and the First Lieutenant shouted, "No noise; stand by your guns." As the Merrimac was hauling off from the batteries on shore, which were firing on her, the Commodore said, "The Congress is hard and fast aground. We cannot get her off. I have sent Lieut. Minor, the flag-officer, with orders to burn her." At this time the Beaufort, a rebel gunboat, was signaled for, to go on board and secure the prisoners.

CAPTAIN BUCHANAN WOUNDED.

As the Beaufort was approaching the Congress the riflemen on shore opened fire on her and also on a small boat belonging to the Merrimac, containing the flag-officer, the result of which was that Lieut. Minor was badly wounded, and another had his eye shot out. The Commodore then became very much excited, ran down among the men, and said, "The —— scoundrels have surrendered, and are firing on our boats; direct your batteries on the Congress again." She then steamed close up to the Congress, and fired a terrific broadside, a white flag being displayed all the time from the Congress, and an officer waving a white handkerchief from the deck of the vessel. The command was then given, "Sharpshooters, away;" when they ran up on the upper deck to return the fire of the sharpshooters on shore. It was just then that Commodore Buchanan got wounded in the left thigh by a rifleman from the shore; he was then carried below without making any remark. Before being wounded he is reported to have said, "I have a brother on the Congress and would like to get him in my power."

At this time the Minnesota and St. Lawrence were seen approaching, and commenced firing on the gunboats Patrick Henry and Jamestown. Just then Lieut. Jones came on deck and said: "Boys, I am sorry to say the brave old Commodore is wounded, but the doctor says not mortally; and he says continue fighting, as he hopes to be with you before the fight is over yet." The Merrimac then advanced to meet the approaching vessels—Minnesota and St. Lawrence—and all three vessels opened fire. At this time the firing was very general and terrific from all directions. She received the broadsides of these vessels, and passed on to her destination at Sewall's Point.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.

On arriving at Sewall's Point the Commodore expressed a desire to be carried on deck, to see the burning of the Congress, which vessel was then on fire, but the doctor refused. By this time night was fast setting in. During the night all the rebel gunboats anchored around the Merrimac and a continued traveling backwards and forwards took place. Much jollification, drinking, &c., was kept up all night. All the officers, and many of the crew were drunk. Grog was set out for the men, and every license given for them to do as they pleased, and get as drunk as they liked. The next morning the dead and wounded, including the Commodore, were taken ashore. The Commodore sent word to the men to behave that day as they had the day before.

THE MERRIMAC DISCOVERS THE MONITOR.

About ten o'clock the signal was given to all the gunboats to weigh anchor, and the deck was cleared for action. The Merrimac, followed by all the other vessels, proceeded to the scene of the previous day's fight. About the first thing she observed, the Monitor was approaching her. No one on board had any knowledge of the character of the Monitor, but after a few shots had been fired, some of the gunners remarked that the turret of the opposing vessel was iron. The order was then given not to fire at the Monitor when they could get a shot at the Minnesota. While trying to take a position near the Minnesota, the Merrimac got aground. The Monitor then came up and sailed around the Merrimac, both vessels firing at each other, the Merrimac endeavoring to get afloat and the officers becoming greatly dejected.

After she got off she ran out to the Monitor and commenced leaking, her bows becoming shivered. Shots from the Monitor nearly went through her. The engineer told the Lieutenant in command that the two last shots she received had injured her, and if she received one more in the same place it would come into the engine room. Lieutenant Jones then concluded to return. She was badly dented, and, though not placed *hors de combat*, sustained enough injury to take a long time to repair.

NEW PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE MONITOR.

After this fight she was taken to the Navy Yard, and next morning went into dock for repairs, remaining about one month. Her bows were protected with wrought iron casing and the guns injured were replaced. Great preparations were made to board the Monitor, in case of another engagement with her. Sealing wax, iron and wooden wedges, to wedge the turret of the Monitor, so that her guns could not be brought to bear; chopping axes, to destroy the gutta percha pipe that supplies the Monitor with air; balls saturated with turpentine and oil, to throw into the turret; shells with the same ingredients; chloroform in bottles were placed on board, to throw down the turret of the Monitor, and three other boats were furnished with like ingredients.

The tug White was furnished with chains to run around the turret of the Monitor to fasten it to the Merrimac, and wet blankets and boiler iron plate to cover grating supposed to be on the Monitor, in order to prevent the men from firing up at them, and also to

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK OF LINEN DRILLS, Marseilles Linens, SUMMER CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Rubber Goods, Yankee Notions, Dress Goods, White Goods, Lawns, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

Without reserve for cash, on TUESDAY, May 27th, and WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
my26-r649-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Iron Safe, Buggy Wagons, Groceries, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

Without reserve for Cash.

On SATURDAY, May 31st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
my26-r649-1w WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.
Chicago, Aug. 27th, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold

250 cases BOOTS AND SHOES.
my26-r578-2t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, May 26th, WEDNESDAY, May 28th, FRIDAY, May 30th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, brown and bleached linens, cottonades, ginghams, prints, brown and bleached sheeting, dress goods, under shirts and drawers, white muslin shirts, clothing, hosiery, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, and a general stock of dry goods. At private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpeting.
my23-r577-3t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 58 Lake st.

Second-Hand Furniture AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, May 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, a general assortment of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

From a family leaving the city.

ALSO—A splendid Cabinet of Birds, mounted; together with a large Glass Case containing a Wolf and Calf; also, one containing a Miniature Steamer.

ALSO—One Piano in Rosewood Case.

ALSO—One Melodeon, very rich and powerful tone.

ALSO—A large assortment of Gilt Frame French Plate Mirrors, do. in Rosewood and Gilt.
my24-r627-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh23-r583-1y

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column. [ap12-p339-3m

Amusements.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH, By FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, will be performed for the first time in Chicago, at BRYAN HALL, Monday Evening, May 26, 1862, BY A Select Chorus of 100 Voices, ACCOMPANIED BY THE ENTIRE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA OF 30 INSTRUMENTS.

The principal Solos will be sustained by
Mrs. DAVIDSON .... Soprano.
Mrs. MATTESON .... Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, of New York .... Tenor.
Mr. J. G. LUMBARD .... Bass.

The whole under the direction of MR. HANS BALATKA.

TICKET OFFICE AT ROOT AND CADY'S.—Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats twenty-five cents additional. Book of the Oratorio, containing the words and a descriptive analysis of Elijah, by J. W. Davison, editor of the "London Musical World." Price Ten Cents.

Sale of Reserved Seats to commence Thursday morning, May 22d, at nine o'clock. Parties from abroad can obtain Reserved Seats by addressing "Root & Cady," inclosing the required amount, and specifying whether they wish seats reserved for them in the Gallery or Parquette. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Oratorio commences at 8 o'clock precisely. my20-r526-7t

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7½ o'clock..........Curtain rises at 8.

The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the GREAT SHAKESPERIAN COMEDIAN,

MR. HACKETT, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

The engagements of Mr. Hackett elsewhere will not permit of a longer stay in Chicago than this week.

MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, will be presented Shakespeare's great play, in five acts, entitled the first part of

KING HENRY IV.

Comprising the Battle of Shrewsbury and Death of Hotspur, and ending with these remarkable words, by King Henry,

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the check of such another day;
And since this business so fair is done,
Let us not leave till all our own be won.

Falstaff..........Mr. Hackett.
Hotspur..........Mr. Prior. | Prince Hal..........Mr. Myers.
Poins..........Mr. McVicker. | Lady Percy..........Miss Hosmer.

GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

And in the proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Correspondence will be promptly attended to, and engines set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address, Box 974. oc27-ly

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.

At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 BROADWAY.

GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 25th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was in the third story of the building, exposed to the fire for more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being charred. Your Patent Champion Safe gives me great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.

Truly Yours, A. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.

GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT Co., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after twenty-six hours exposure, and was opened. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed.

Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT, Agent.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON," the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
fe1-k181-ly-the

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, WARRANTED, SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and offers all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my8-r180-3m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERYBODY Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp. Address M. G. BRAND & CO., Lowell, Mass.
my21-r518-1w

The Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE MERRIMAC AND HER EXPLOITS.

Inside View of the Rebel Monster—Statements of Her Crew.

We find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the subjoined account of the exploits of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. It is derived from the statements of two of the crew of that vessel, who escaped with forty others at the time of the explosion, and having made their way to Fortress Monroe, were sent thence to Philadelphia. One of these fugitives is from Piscataquis county, Maine, and the other from Louisville, Kentucky:

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

After leaving the dry dock at Norfolk, the Merrimac laid nine days under the shears at the Navy Yard; before she left she was slushed all over with grease; this was done every day afterwards whenever she expected to go into an engagement. When the vessel left the Navy Yard at Norfolk, previous to the fight with the Monitor, Commodore Buchanan made the following speech to the men, the crew being called to quarters: "Sailors and soldiers: The Secretary of the Navy has placed me in command of the squadron of Virginia; all eyes are turned upon you to-day; the people of the South expects every man to do his duty and more than his duty." Calling the attention of the men to the Federal vessels blockading the river, he said: "Those two vessels, the Cumberland and Congress, are worth over a million dollars apiece; we are going down to destroy or capture them. Many of you have families and firesides at home; there may be others who have not these inducements; but, recollect whether we sink or capture those vessels, your prize money will be the same. No matter whether we capture or destroy them, your compensation from the Government will be sufficient to maintain you comfortably for life. Every man to his post. In a few minutes more you will be in action."

THE ATTACK ON THE CUMBERLAND.

Decks were then cleared for action, and the guns hauled in and loaded. She then proceeded down the stream, the decks in perfect silence and every man in his place. As she passed on to the Cumberland, the shore batteries opened on her with much vigor, but elicited no reply from the Merrimac. Soon after her bow gun was discharged at the Cumberland, when within a few hundred yards; then the Commodore shouted, "Stand by the starboard battery," and his words were repeated by the First Lieutenant, C. C. Jones. The Cumberland returned the fire. The whole broadside of the Cumberland was fired at once, which somewhat staggered the Merrimac, without doing any material damage.

At this moment the Commodore gave the command: "Fire as soon as your guns are brought to bear." The First Lieutenant ran along the decks saying: "Depress your guns!" "Aim at the water line!" "Heave the mainmast!" She then continued to fire her bow gun as she passed the Cumberland, and then were round to port. Eight shots were fired by the bow gun from the time she ran into the Cumberland. The Cumberland was then sinking, when the Merrimac poured her broadside into her and left her. The order was then passed to "Cease firing." The Commodore then said: "Boys, we've destroyed the hated Cumberland; she is fast settling!" During this time there was no noise or excitement on board the Merrimac, but each man kept his position, the guns being admirably worked.

EFFECT OF THE CUMBERLAND'S FIRE.

At the time the Merrimac backed out, after striking the Cumberland, a shell from the latter struck gun No. 2 on the Merrimac, breaking about two feet off the muzzle of the gun, and killed the first loader and wounded two others. At the commencement of the action with the Cumberland the broadside from the latter carried away two boats hauled up on the side of the Merrimac. Directly after the soldier was killed at gun No. 2 the first sponger of the bow gun was killed by the sharpshooters of the Cumberland, who were on the rigging. During this action a shell from the Cumberland struck the chain-cable directly in the hawse-pipe, cutting it in two and dropping the anchor. Pieces of the chain struck by the shell, wounded two of the men on the Merrimac, the shock knocking down and stunning every man standing near. Lieutenant Jones remarked during the action: "Boys, they're taking our smoke-stack hell!"

THE ATTACK ON THE CONGRESS.

No attempt was made by Commodore Buchanan to save any portion of the crew of the Cumberland. After leaving the Cumberland the Commodore of the Merrimac came down on the spar deck and said, "Boys, we have finished one of them, and now bring your guns to bear on the Congress." She then proceeded in the direction of the Congress, and commenced firing at her. The Congress was then aground. Lieutenant Jones kept running along the deck repeating, "Depress your guns! Depress your guns!" "Load with solid cross shell;" and passed the word to the man having charge of the hot shot guns "to load with hot shot for the Congress." During the firing on either vessel the Commodore would scold the commanders of guns that did not fire to suit him, and would come down from his position and give words of praise to those who fired accurately.

The Merrimac took a position about one hundred yards from the Congress, and continued to pour in broadsides on the devoted vessel until she struck her colors. The Commodore then came down and directed the men to cease firing on the Congress, and direct their guns to the batteries on shore, saying, "The Congress has surrendered; cease firing." At this time one of the men proposed three cheers, which were about to be given, when the Commodore stopped them, and the First Lieutenant shouted, "No noise; stand by your guns." As the Merrimac was hauling off from the batteries on shore, which were playing on her, the Commodore said, "The Congress is hard and fast aground. We can't get her off. I have sent Lieut. Minor, the flag-officer, with orders to burn her." At this time the Beaufort, a rebel gunboat, was signaled for, to go on board and secure the prisoners.

CAPTAIN BUCHANAN WOUNDED.

As the Beaufort was approaching the Congress the riflemen on shore opened fire on her and also on a small boat belonging to the Merrimac, containing the flag-officer, the result of which was that Lieut. Minor was badly wounded, and another had his eye shot out. The Commodore then became very much excited, ran down among the men, and said, "The —— scoundrels have surrendered, and are firing on our boats; direct your batteries on the Congress again." She then steamed close up to the Congress, and fired a terrific broadside, a white flag being displayed all the time from the Congress, and an officer waving a white handkerchief from the deck of the vessel. The command was then given, "Sharpshooters, away;" when they ran up on the spar deck to return the fire of the sharpshooters on shore. It was just then that Commodore Buchanan got wounded in the left thigh by a rifleman from the shore; he was then carried below without making any remark. Before being wounded he is reported to have said, "I have a brother on the Congress and would like to get him in my power."

At this time the Minnesota and St. Lawrence were seen approaching, and commenced firing on the gunboats Patrick Henry and Jamestown. Just then Lieut. Jones came on deck and said: "Boys, I am sorry to say the brave old Commodore is wounded, but the doctor says not mortally; and he says continue fighting, as he hopes to be with you before the fight is over yet." The Merrimac then advanced to meet the approaching vessels—Minnesota and St. Lawrence—and all three vessels opened fire. At this time the firing was very general and terrific from all directions. She received the broadsides of these vessels, and passed on to her destination at Sewall's Point.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE FIGHT.

On arriving at Sewall's Point the Commodore expressed a desire to be carried on deck, to see the burning of the Congress, which vessel was then on fire, but the doctor refused. By this time night was fast setting in. During the night all the rebel gunboats anchored around the Merrimac and a continued traveling backwards and forwards took place. Much jollification, drinking, &c., was kept up all night. All the officers, and many of the crew were drunk. Grog was set out for the men, and every license given for them to do as they pleased, and get as drunk as they liked. The next morning the dead and wounded, including the Commodore, were taken ashore. The Commodore sent word to the men to behave that day as they had the day before.

THE MERRIMAC DISCOVERS THE MONITOR.

About ten o'clock the signal was given to all the gunboats to weigh anchor, and the deck was cleared for action. The Merrimac, followed by all the other vessels, proceeded to the scene of the previous day's fight. About the first thing she observed, the Monitor was approaching her. No one on board had any knowledge of the character of the Monitor, but after a few shots had been fired, some of the gunners remarked that the turret of the opposing vessel was iron. The order then came not to fire at the Monitor when they could get a shot at the Minnesota. While trying to take a position near the Minnesota, the Merrimac got aground. The Monitor then came up and sailed around the Merrimac, both vessels firing at each other, the Merrimac endeavoring to get afloat and the officers becoming greatly dejected.

After she got off she ran out to the Monitor and commenced leaking, her bows becoming shivered. Shots from the Monitor nearly went through her. The engineer told the Lieutenant in command that the two last shots she received had injured her, and if she received one more in the same place it would come into the engine room. Lieutenant Jones then concluded to return. She was badly dented, and, though not placed *hors de combat*, sustained enough injury to take a long time to repair.

NEW PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE MONITOR.

After this fight she was taken to the Navy Yard, and next morning went into dock for repairs, remaining about one month. Her bows were protected with wrought iron casing—the guns injured were replaced. Great preparations were made to board the Monitor, in case of another engagement with her. Scaling ladders, iron and wooden wedges, to wedge the turret of the Monitor, so that her guns could not be brought to bear; chopping axes, to destroy the gutta percha pipe that supplies the Monitor with air; balls saturated with turpentine and oil, to throw into the turret; bottles with the same ingredients; chloroform in bottles were placed on board, to throw down the turret of the Monitor, and three other boats were furnished with like ingredients.

The tug White was furnished with chains to run around the turret of the Monitor to fasten her to the Merrimac, and wet blankets and boiler iron plates to cover grating supposed to be on the Monitor, in order to prevent the men from firing up at them, and also to smother the men on board the Monitor. The boarding party was to be led by Lieutenant Davidson.

Thoughts for Reflecting Men.

The following article is from Forney's Philadelphia *Press*. The editor has been a life-long Democrat, but this slave-holder's rebellion has opened his eyes to the nature and designs of the oligarchy:

However slavery may stand affected as an industrial institution, when this whirlwind of war shall have spent its force, justice to the present and security for the future require that its power to rule, or harm, as a political engine, shall be utterly destroyed. We risk nothing in affirming that the popular conviction in regard to slavery is heavily for its political disfranchisement, whatever it may be in regard to its final extinction as a system. From an industrial point of view, the question of its incompatibility with the system of involuntary labor presents itself.

As a political engine, slavery must perish. It must elect no more Presidents, by direction or indirection; neither must it any more come into the national legislature and dictate laws for the government of a free people. It must be made to retire to its plantations, with its scourges and gyves, and there vent its threatenings and foment its brawls. The annals of Congress are enough disfigured with its violence and brutality. It is high time that we purify the record, or cease to keep it.

We have a class of politicians who either do not read history at all, or, if at all, for the purpose of wresting its teachings from their obvious application, or the more effectually to ignore its teachings altogether. They constantly affirm that slavery, undisturbed by agitation, would never disturb the political equilibrium of the Government; that it only arouses itself when its constitutional rights are threatened. Such is not the teaching of history, and such is not the fact. It is both a physical and a philosophical impossibility that any system should stand still. The various branches of industry—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the arts and sciences; the spirit of discovery and of inventions—none of these stand still. They move either forward or backward. But four terms are applicable to them—rise, progress, decline, and fall. So of slavery and so of freedom, and so of all states of society, and conditions of things thereunto pertaining, either as causes or effects. As a nation, we have never approached the perfectness of freedom yet. No nation ever has. But all nations, at some period in their history, uptend to the highest level of excellence. Failing to reach it, they fall. How is it to be with us? Shall we reach that level and live, or fail, and afford the world another instance of misplaced hopes?

Slavery cannot stand still. It must obey the law. It is intensely selfish and grasping in its nature, and cannot be content with mere existence. Exclusive privilege has been so from the beginning, and will continue so to the end. Is it denied? How many instances of arbitrary power voluntarily relinquishing the sceptre does history record? Is there one such instance on record? We have no knowledge of even one. None can exist save as a breach of natural law. Slavery, therefore, being arbitrary and selfish in its nature, cannot choose to stand still. It must progress or retrogress. Founded in force, its nature is violent, and it will seek to perpetuate itself by violence when more peaceable means fail. Such is the law.

How, then, can we rationally hope for a permanent peace while slavery wields a controlling political influence. There is a work before our public men, and the world will pause to see how they acquit themselves. If they can rise to the level of the emergency, the despotisms of the old world will tremble on their bases, and the hearts of anxious millions will unite in one tumultuous throb of gratitude. The times must develop the men for the emergencies which correspond to its demands. Earnest, prompt and decided action is the one thing needful.

The Exclusion of the Newspaper Correspondents from Gen. Halleck's Camps—Order No. 54.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d inst.]

The statement of the correspondents of the press, respecting Gen. Halleck's order No. 54, in virtue of which they are excluded from the lines of his camps, will attract no little attention. We cannot believe the order was a capricious or arbitrary exercise of authority; or that Gen. Halleck is at all insensible of the value, to that very large public which is now deeply interested in the incidents and events of that military enterprise, of full, frequent reports and circumstantial narratives by intelligent observers on the spot. No military person is allowed, we believe, to write letters giving accounts of events in the army; and all civilians are excluded. Hence, a million of people at least, who have kinsmen and friends in the army there, are precluded from obtaining that intelligence for which they eagerly scan the newspapers every day. They must accept, instead, the meager telegraphic bulletin officially transmitted to headquarters, and in case of a battle, must await the publication of official reports of military officers.

The grievance affects not mainly the members of the press or the journals with which they are connected, but the public. Thousands are looking with feverish anxiety for tidings to them individually of the greatest moment. The dearest objects of their hearts are perilled there, and suspense with them is agonizing. To shut them from any chance of intelligence through the channels where they are accustomed to look, is hard; if not necessary, it is cruel.

Taking the statement of the correspondents as it stands, we are unable to see how they could do anything else consistently with self-respect, but retire. Most of them we know as gentlemen of high character and intelligence, whose loyalty is as unquestionable as that of any officer in the army. We can very well understand that they would never resort to subterfuge for the sake of remaining, and we shall read with some distrust the narratives of men, who, in the circumstances, would put on disguises of any sort for the purpose of evasion. This order, unhappily, excludes quite another class from those who give information to the rebels. The latter are not touched by it, and will remain.

General Halleck has very great responsibilities, and must be the sole judge of what is necessary in his camp. It is no time now to cavil flippantly, even at an order which, unexplained, seems injurious and oppressive. We would hope that he may reconsider, and so far modify the obnoxious order that honorable and loyal correspondents may not be entirely shut out. The whole loyal people of the country have an interest in having such historians present. The exclusion of all such needlessly, and as an established rule, would excite a feeling which few persons would be willing to provoke.

Louisville Items.

[From the Louisville Journal, 23d.]

General Alfred Beckley, of Raleigh Court House, Western Virginia, who commanded a rebel brigade under Wise at the battle of Gauley Bridge, gave himself up to General Cox upon the advance of our forces through his town, recently, and asked to be permitted to give in his allegiance. He had resigned his commission in the rebel army, disbanded his men, and was living at home quietly. Gen. Cox sent him to General Fremont, who had him sent to Columbus, Ohio. Beckley was a graduate of West Point, and formerly an army officer. He is a man of wealth and of great influence in his county.

— Vigorous steps have been taken in various parts of the State to root out all traitors and hold them to legal responsibility. The recent arrest of Ex-Senator Benjamin P. Cissel, Ex-Representative Hiram McElroy, Judge Fowler, and others, at Marion, Crittenden county, was a move in the proper direction. These men are notorious traitors; Cissell condemned himself to eternal infamy, with Senators Irvan and Jenkins, by voting against the Conkling resolutions providing for the peace of our citizens during the war, and McElroy, at the close of his representative term, during the first called session, became notorious for dodging every vote when the friends of the Union were struggling against the efforts of Hodge, D. P. White, Hitt, Leach, Cleary, Ewing, Gale, Croxton, Geiger, and others, to embroil the State in a war with the Federal Government.

The Guerrilla War in Fremont's Department.

[Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer, 21st.]

I am informed that the General has begged in vain for permission to treat guerrillas with severity. The Administration has never yet openly authorized the hanging of a spy or the shooting of a bushwhacker. These men flatter themselves that they will be treated, if taken, as prisoners of war. The only course practiced by our commanders is not to take prisoners if they can avoid it. If they are taken, and known to be guerrillas, the guard generally reports some morning that "the prisoner tried to escape during the night and was shot," or that "a gun accidentally went off and killed the prisoner;" and that is the end of the matter. But the effect of severity would be doubled if it were official and public. You will recollect that this was the purport of Fremont's celebrated proclamation, afterward modified by President Lincoln, lest it would provoke retaliation.

The Great Bank and Railroad Suit.

The suit of the Commercial Bank against the Great Western Railway Company, involving a million of dollars, has been decided in favor of the bank. The Toronto *Leader* says:

The question in dispute was whether the loan had been made to the Great Western or to the Detroit and Milwaukee Company; and the evidence upon it depended entirely upon the circumstance of the witness being connected with the Great Western Railway or the bank. The bank officers swore, point blank, to one set of facts, and the railway officers with equal positiveness to another and totally opposite state of facts. Upon the main point of liability, the balance of evidence was in favor of the bank; but we cannot see that it was clearly made out that Messrs. Reynolds and Bryngee had authority for involving the Great Western to the extent of a million of dollars. They had authority to go to the extent of £100,000, and although no witness stated that they had any authority to go further, the jury concluded they had.

THE WORK OF RE-POSSESSION.—In his inaugural address, President Lincoln declared that he should proceed to repossess the forts, arsenals and dockyards of the Federal Government, which had been seized by the rebels. He has been as good as his word, and during the past year has made gratifying progress in his patriotic work, as the following list of recaptured forts, &c., will show, viz:

Fort Macon, Beaufort, N. C.
Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.
Fort Clinch, Eastern Florida.
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla.
Fort McRea, " "
Fort Jackson, Lower Mississippi.
Fort St. Philip, " "
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La.
Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.
Custom House, New Orleans, La.

Besides these, smaller works, like Ft. Pike, Lake Ponchartrain, and others, have been retaken—and the process is still rapidly going on. We doubt if any of the old Government forts will remain in rebel hands after the close of the present month.

Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE OFFICE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Old Demand Notes buying at ¾c premium. Wisconsin Currency buying at ½c discount. Pennsylvania buying at ½c discount. American Gold 3¾ premium. New York Exchange selling at ¼c. my24-r623-3t

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water.

This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and Interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
my19-r484-1y

IOWA WAR AND DEFENCE WARRANTS.—I will pay the highest market rates for Iowa War and Defence Warrants.
my14-r333-3w F. G. SALTONSTALL, Stock and Bond Broker, 24 Clark-st.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, Chicago, Ill., are now prepared to do a General Banking and Exchange business, in the office formerly occupied by B. F. Carver & Co.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Late President Burlington Branch State Bank of Iowa.
COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.
my9-r93-1m

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.

Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
my9-r33-1y

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections. my3-r25-1y

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water.

Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits. my1-p669-3m

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 44 Exchange Place, New York.
Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily. ap14-p307-3m-M-W&F

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.

Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store. mh31-n913-6m

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.

ALL SIZES FOR SALE.
E. W. MORSE, Land Agent,
Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 81 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3686. mh29-n877-3m

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO, CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST. CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President. mh13-n83-1y

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
de13-h795-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.
mh19 n818-1y

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to them. mh13-n883-1y

HENRY A. STONE & SON, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 50 Wall Street, New York. (REAR OFFICE.)

Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and loans made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. S. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq. mh11-n481-3m

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL..........$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:
J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, W. H. Magie,
F. D. Toe, W. F. Doggett, E. H. Hadduck,
F. R. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert,
S. A. Smith.
mh7-n457-1y

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-h631-1y

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja1-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN G. RAINES, President.
S. B. KIDDER, Cashier. ja10'61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
au15'60-1y No. 21 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 29th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. ly28-g262(1o)e1-6t

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, se13-g89-1y Telegraph Office.

Money to Loan.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned, On Short or Long Time, at very low rate interest, by applying at once of GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
my22-r596-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 a 10 per cent. per annum. Applications made at 160 South Water street Room No. 3 Aiken's Building (up-stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. [my14-r360-2w] G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
mh28-n856-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 5165.
se13 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Steamboat Lines.

LAKE SUPERIOR. CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. THE PROPELLER T. W. BACKUS Will leave our Dock this WEDNESDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock for ONTONAGON, calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO.,
ap14-p306-6m 220 and 222 South Water street.

THE Western Transportation Co. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily.

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, "
A. COLSON, No. 3 Astor House, New York.
R. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 122 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.
ap14-p305-3m

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO

Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch.

This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,

AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports.

AGENTS:

J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. J. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John H. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Breed, Cleveland. Walker & Hayes, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. L. Taylor, Marray & Co., Racine.

CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.
[ap4-p52-6m]

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1862 Chicago Line. 1862

For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo, Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY,	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAYFLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS; The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal.

At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

With these unequalled facilities the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West shore of Lake Michigan; and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.

For rates of freight and passage apply to
JOHN H MORE, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Ag'ts West'n Transportation Co.,
A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
M. B. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y.
J. H. WILGUS & CO., Proprietor of Union Express, No. 207 Broadway, N. Y.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. York.
G. G. KIDDER, No. 69 Washington st, Boston, Mass.
W. F. HURD, Agent W. T. Co. Boston.
A. K. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany.
S. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York.
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. HURD & CO. Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.

SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street Buffalo.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Agent for Eastward Bound Freight, Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of State street, Chicago.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark street, Chicago. ap5-p23-3m

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862. PACKET LINE. ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE *HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.*

STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk.

STEAMER WEST WIND.
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season,

For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Arago, Aspinwall, Brownsville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.

The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,

Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.

Overland Transportation Companies

At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c., FREE OF CHARGE. This route offers to passengers and shippers from the East more and better facilities than any other.

THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE By authorized Agents for this Line, in all the principal cities in the East, Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.

Merchants and Miners bound East from Denver and the Gold Mines will find it much to their advantage to take one of the boats of this Line at Omaha or Nebraska City, which places them within seventy-five hours traveling time of New York and Philadelphia.

STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk.

Will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City, and return in time to connect with the Express Train going East same day.

Passengers leaving St. Joseph at 9:30 P. M., on arrival of the H. & St. Joseph Trains from the East, will arrive at Leavenworth and Kansas City in time for the Stages leaving for Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Riley and Fort Scott, next day.

Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats

Via Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to all points East by any of the different routes.

All Freight consigned to this Line at St. Joseph will be forwarded by the Boats free of charge for handling. For further information address
R. FORD, Superintendent,
Or, H. Q. FERGUSON, Secretary,
my12-r232-3m Saint Joseph, Mo.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FOR 1862—Falling Dana & Co., Oswego; F. B. Dana & Co., 150 Broad street, New York, proprietors.

The undersigned, as agents of the above old well established Line, will contract freight at the lowest rates from Chicago, by Lake and Canal, to Eastern points Westward. This route via Oswego is not only the most expeditious, but avoids all risk of Canal navigation. The Company have an extensive Floating Elevator, with apparatus for blowing grain, at Oswego, which will transfer grain, shipped by this Line, from vessels to canal boats, without going into store.

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Agents, Office No. 1, Pardee's Building, 3d story, 150 South Water street, corner of Wells street. ap8-p114-6m

Safes.

THE NEW SAFE. THE ONLY POSITIVELY Fire Proof Safe in the World.

When the contents of safes are destroyed, they are invariably burned by heat being conducted to them and the inside wood casing, through the door and door-way by the iron bolts and plates forming and fastening the iron box to the outside iron plate of the door, and joining directly on to the inside wood casing, thus forming a continuous conductor of the best heat-conducting material from the outside directly upon the inside wood casing, and contents of the safe.

ALL SAFES, SAVE OURS, ARE THUS BUILT. EXAMINE YOUR SAFE DOOR!

The MARLAND PATENT SAFE is so constructed as to entirely cut off all communication of heat in this part by so constructing the door and the door-way of soap-stone, or other equally non-conducting material, as to have no iron bolts running through the door, or iron plate around the door-way, nor any connections from the outer to the inner part of the safe, thereby keeping the interior and contents of the safe as effectually protected from all heat that can be applied to the door, as in any other portion of the safe.

Sold by A. M. DAVIS, Agent, 46 State street, Chicago.
Call and examine them. my24-r630-1m

SAFES.—Only Agency in Chicago FOR THE Best Safes made in the World. Manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati. Acknowledged by all to be the Best Finished and most perfect in every respect

Of any in this or any other market, costing no more than the old-fogy styles made for the last twenty years by other makers. For sale by
my19-r473-1w F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

GREAT FIRE IN TROY, Saturday, May 10th, 1862. LILLIE'S SAFES TRIUMPHANT!

Over forty SAFES of this manufacture were subjected to the fiery ordeal for twenty-four hours. The contents of safes opened are all preserved, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to those possessing LILLIE'S Celebrated Wrought and Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

H. R. HUBBLE, Agent, No. 396 Broadway, New York.

Call and examine our stock.

FRY & HOLMES, Agents for the Northwest,
my19-r490-1m 52 State street, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW FIRE PROOF SAFE. Superior to all others. THE MARLAND PATENT.
Call and examine it at 46 State street, Chicago.
my15-r390-1m A. M. DAVIS, Agent.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. JAS. P. DALTON, (Successor to Allen and Dalton,) 71 - - Lake Street, - - 71

Invite the attention of the public to his large and well made stock of REFRIGERATORS, ICE BOXES, Water Coolers, Bathing Tubs, Bird Cages, Toilet Ware, Tea Chests, Filters, &c., &c.

MASSER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS, THE BEST MADE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c., PLAIN, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED TIN WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY. COOKING STOVES

Of the very latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares manufactured from the very best material, and sold to THE TRADE in any quantity at the lowest market prices.

71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.
[mh26-n810-3m]

Oil and Lamps.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, Have at all times full stocks of KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, All of first quality, and warranted.

Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates. fe17-'62-1y

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING!! ROOFING!!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS, And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar.

We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Materials with directions for use.

BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings.

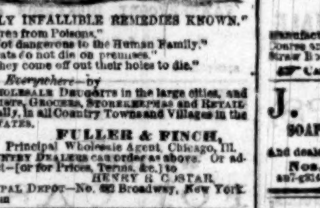
Office No. 8 Masonic Temple, Chicago.
au29-n895-3m

Tin Plate.

TIN PLATE. We are offering for CASH 2,500 Boxes IC 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin Plate at $9.25 per Box. 1,000 Boxes IX do. at $11.25. A full stock of extra sizes in proportion. 5,000 KEGS NAILS, "Wheeling" and other prime brands. Tinners Tools and Machines, And Tinners Goods of all descriptions. Japanned and Stamped Tinware. A complete assortment of CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
my9 176 LAKE STREET.

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.
my3-r78-3m

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. MANUFACTURED UNDER RIGGS & GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects. IT WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body), NOR BREAK, CHAFE, GALL OR BLISTER. WILL NOT SLIP OR MOVE FROM PLACE, does not PRESS OR INJURE the CORD, never becomes FILTHY, and is always CLEAN AND AS GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 3,000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within the past two years, and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases CURED in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by all as the only reliable Truss fit for use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this instrument in every respect to be as represented, as the same Truss can be made very stiff or limber (as the case may require.) I am daily receiving orders for this Instrument from all sections of the Northwest, and can safely assure the public that it is rapidly superceding all other Trusses in use. Persons wishing this Instrument can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in lieu of Rupture to Dr. J. B. SEELEY, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, to whom all orders must be addressed. Pamphlet sent on receipt of stamp. P. O. Box 4293.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by G. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. Special attention given to collecting the $100 Bounty now due the heirs of deceased Soldiers, Arrears of Pay and obtaining Pensions. Discharged Soldiers throughout the Northwest should send us their "Discharge Papers," and receive their back pay by return of mail. Office 68 Clark street. Post Office Box 4855, Chicago. ja4-k177-6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, Etc.—Branch House of Bell & Green's Washington National Claim Agency, No. 159 Lake street. Post Office Box 2337, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES—His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President United States; Hon. Richard Yates, Gov. Ill.; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor Ill. Both members of this firm reside at Washington. Liberal commissions allowed to country agents. [my21-r563-3m] JULIAN KUNE, Agt.

AKIN & CO., Patent Agency and WAR CLAIM OFFICE, No. 114 Randolph street, Chicago.

The undersigned are prepared to procure Letters Patent, Collect Pay, Bounty and Pensions for all entitled to the same. Send for circular giving complete information. Refer to P. W. Gates & Co., Chicago, Illinois, and to Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, Washington, D. C. Address AKIN & CO., Post Office Box 1699, Chicago, Ill. my17-r449-1m

BRANCH HOUSE OF THE "NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY," WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. CARR BROTHERS PROPRIETORS, Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn Street CHICAGO.

Claims presented and prosecuted before CONGRESS, COURT OF CLAIMS, and the DEPARTMENTS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS secured.

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY" Is the most RESPONSIBLE and EXTENSIVE HOUSE of this kind in the United States, employing Over One Thousand Persons

In the management of its immense business, and the number is still being increased to meet the demand of the Western States. There can be NO RISK in intrusting business to the care of "THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

As the parties in Washington City are old, responsible citizens, who have the recommendations of all the leading men connected with the Departments of Government, and besides being men who, by long experience, Understand their Business,

Therefore, unlike many who have been hatched out during the present war; furthermore, no Agents are appointed who are not reliable and trustworthy.

If you wish your Claims adjusted PROMPTLY and SAFELY, forward them to CARR BROTHERS,

Or put them in the hands of Carr Brothers' Agents, at any point throughout the State, and they will receive the same attention. We do not promise to prosecute Claims "cheaper than anybody else," for that is promising to be more careless than anybody else, but our charges are moderate for a RELIABLE HOUSE. Parties doing this business "very cheap," CANNOT DO IT RIGHT. No charge for prosecuting Claims if not recovered.

CARR BROTHERS, Post Office Box 4091.

More agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Address as above, with references, enclosing stamp. my21-r558-1w

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE. SNYDER, COOK & CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, opposite the Tremont House, Dickey's Building, Attorneys for War Claimants in every State in the Union.

In response to the imperative demands of public necessity, we have established at Chicago, Illinois, a General Central Office for the Collection of all demands against the Government in a Quicker, Safer and Cheaper Manner than it has ever heretofore been done. The great obstacle that has heretofore existed to satisfying clients has been almost entirely removed. We mean the length of time taken in making the collections. All parties having these claims have almost invariably been subjected to tedious and almost endless delays. Everything money and personal exertion could do to remove the causes of these delays has been done by us. We think there will be no dissatisfaction among our clients in this respect. One Agent will be employed by us where we have not already employed one. Those acting as our agents will be furnished with all Blanks, Instructions, &c., free. Also, a copy of our work on Pensions and Bounty Money.

Those having claims in any locality where we have no Local Agent will address us at Chicago, Ill. All necessary forms will be immediately forwarded them. Claim is forwarded to our Washington partner by express every morning. All moneys remitted on claims arts morning after receipt. No charges unless claims successfully prosecuted.

Beware of parties who hang around camps or address circulars offering to collect for mere nothing. Such persons will cheat you out of your money. Employ none but responsible collectors, as the moneys pass through Attorneys hands when collected. Employ no persons until you find out that they have integrity and responsibility, and that they have some facilities for making your collections, and are not mere Brokers or Commission Houses.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS:

They are eminent Lawyers, and well worthy the immense business they are doing.—Chi. Daily Times.

They combine the rare qualities of Legal worth, integrity and responsibility.—[Chi. Journal.

They are men of established reputation.—[Chicago Tribune.

This great War Claim House stands justly at the head of everything of the kind in the United States.—[Chicago Post.

Address SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 3885. Office in rooms 12 and 13.
m19-n526-6w

CARR BROTHERS, JNO. D. M. CARR. E. DUPUYTREN CARR. REAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C., Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4091.

REFER TO Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nicholas, Esq.; Messrs. H. C. & J. L. Lathin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. mn20-n847-1y

THE "Washington War-Claim Agency"

Have established an office at 160 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,

For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &C., and collected Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.

N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.

Address, H. M. SHEPARD, Att'y at Law,
mh4 n378-3m 160 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and all claims requiring an act of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions, and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be found or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 160 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and remitting.
O. M. DORMAN. C. C. CLARKE.

REFERENCES:—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich. Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill. Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs. Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago. fe28-n182-6m

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARRS, PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4448. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address. ap2-n992-2m

CLARKSON & TREE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Rooms 1 and 2, 82 Dearborn street.
J. P. CLARKSON. [mh31-n906-1m] LAMBERT TREE.

CENTRAL WESTERN War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of WILLSON & MERRIAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 46 CLARK STREET..........CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe13-k261-1y] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets. KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, Are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilmot, New York, and give the shipper privilege of selling in Oswego or Buffalo on arrival of the consignments at either of these points.
ap11-p255-6m

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
ap7-g214-1y

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CALORIC GRAIN DRYER. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co.
SYLVESTER MARSH,
E. K. HUBBARD.
Chicago, April 29th, 1862. my10-r183-1m.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4674. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, or shipments East.
JNO. C. ARK.
JNO. H. MARSHALL,
PAUL JONES.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my10-r212 3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
A. R. KELLOGG,
C. W. GRAY.
Chicago, May 1st, 1862.
my3 p969-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of "SMITH BROTHERS," for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at No. 63 South Water street.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. Smith & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
Chicago, April 28, 1862. ap24-p782-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of Smith, Pollard & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH,
JOHN K. POLLARD,
A. JUDSON SMITH.
Chicago, April 14, 1862. ap24-p783-1m

Commission Merchants.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.
[ap4-p53-3m]

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis.

Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line.

Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago. ap4-p54-3m

H. H. HAYDEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 216 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Orders and Consignments Solicited. ADVANCES MADE.
my15-r371-1m

SAMUEL GREENE & CO., (Successors to WM. H. RICE.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents for Ohio and Joliet Potteries, And dealers in Stone and Earthenware, Drain Tile, Fire Brick, Patent Pressed and Enameled Brick, for Building Fronts. Sole agents for Peoria Starch Company and C. S. Crosby's German, Chemical & Family Soaps.

OFFICE AND WAREROOM, Basement No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 6 37. my12-r257 1m

BATES, STONE & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish, HAMS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c.
No. 217 South Water street, Chicago.
my12-r245-3m

DAVID E. McLEAN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Montreal, C. E.

Cash advances made by IRVIN & MOREY, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, on shipments of Flour and Grain Consigned to us.
[my3 p996-1m]

IRWIN & MOREY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 9 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

Liberal advances made on Grain Cargoes or on Flour consigned to
DAVID E. McLEAN & CO., Montreal, C. E.
GEO. B. POWELL & CO., New York City.
M. S. HAWLEY & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
DOOLITTLE & IRVIN, Oswego, N. Y.
my3-p997-1m

CHAMPION & TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago.
H. C. CHAMPION. [my1-p934-3m] JAMES TODD.

JOHN K. POLLARD & CO., (Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,) Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 189 AND 191 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
ap29-p866-1m

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York.
ABIEL AKIN. [ap16 p482-3m] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip.
60 Canal Wharf, Montreal. [ap16-p296 6m] Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE, General Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. P. O. Box 6226, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
ap21 p543-6m

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building.
C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE.
ap16-p447-1y

CYRUS CLARKE, Produce Commission Shipping Merchant, NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO.

Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago. ap7-p111-3m

PATRICK & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water st., Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., for sale here, and for shipment to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Com'y, Chicago; E. W. Willard, Agent Bank Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago.
J. Y. PATRICK. [my2-p980-1m] C. T. INSLEE

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. dal1-1y

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 248 South Water street, have facilities for shipping Broom Corn to Eastern Manufacturers. Cash advances made on Consignments and Shipments.

REFERENCES—Bowen Brothers, C. B. Blair, Chicago.
N. B. RAPPLEYE. [ap1-p970-1y] SETH SHELDON, JR.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. [mh28-n850-6m] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 186 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au18-c861-1y

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets.
Post Office Drawer 6283. mh17-n833-3m
ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. E. F. QUEAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 132 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n830-1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. No. 6 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n211-6m] G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6267, Chicago.
F. H. BALL [F. W. BURBANK] F. BALL] GEO. F. COLT.
fe28 n147-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 136 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. [y28-1y] W. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap15-'61-1y
M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on produce and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'62-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 186 and 388 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.
mh27'62-1y

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street.
ja12'62-1y

WADSWORTH TURLAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 134 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6181. Cash advances made on shipments to us or our correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.
de10'61-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17'61-1y
J. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh28'61-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
mh27'6

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 156 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de2'61-1y] S. G. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1512.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [au22'61-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Commission Merchants.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Locomotive Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 148 South Water street, corner of Clark. ['62]

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 139 South Water st., CHICAGO. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
ap4-1771-1y SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description, 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.
my12 r268-1y

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS AT LESS THAN COST. Closing Out Sale to Close Concern. GREAT BARGAINS Offered to Cash Buyers.
CHAS. ANDRESS, No. 83 Randolph Street.
[my5-r83-1m]

F. E. RIGBY, JR., Agent Importer and Jobber of PAPER HANGINGS AND General House Painter.
ap11 p256-6m 89 Randolph street, Chicago.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc18-1y]

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-n145-1yd&w

Glue.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE, Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses. Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones, At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago.
(P. O. Box 1422). JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
mh31-n904 3m Successor to Wahl Bro

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

	Cents.	Worth	40 Cents.
Shaker Bonnets	25	"	1.25
Hoop Skirts, 30 springs	75	"	[illegible]
Ladies Hose	9	"	15
Ladies Fine Hose	12	"	18¾
Turbans, new style	87½	"	1.25
New Style Bonnets	75	"	1.25
Silk Parasols	75	"	1.25
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	8	"	25
Bonnet Veils	25	"	56
Skirt Braid, wide	7	"	10
Back Combs	6	"	13
Jaconet Sets	20	"	56
Congress Heel Gaiters, silk gore	1.00	"	1.50
Congress Heel Gaiters	75	"	1.25
Misses Heel Gaiters	65	"	1.00
Misses Heel Slippers	75	"	1.00
Ladies Heel Slippers	50	"	1.00
Ladies Embro'd slippers	50	"	1.25

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $5; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 193 South Clark street above Monroe. ap26-n893-1m

Iron and Steel.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
ap24-p780-3m 235 and 237 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[oc18-d&w]

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.

The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 123 Lake street.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-p239-1y

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS—For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line at our mill. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase any supplies in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake street, opposite Michigan and all other country orders solicited.
J. S. STEVENS & CO., West Lake-st., cor. Desplaines.
1y14

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Farming Lands.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS. 10,000 acres of Farming Lands,

Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased, are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists; they must soon be rendered largely increased value, and to persons desirous of a home in this flourishing State, and an opportunity to purchase seldom occurs. For particulars apply to
GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor.
Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent.
Davenport, Iowa, March 31st, 1862. mh28-k783-3m

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit.

Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious sleeping cars, of the latest improvement, will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other route. The time and rates of fare will be the same as by other routes.

Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:45 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 6:15 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. H. B. SAWYER,
my8-r97-3m General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

7:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. B. SAWYER,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:00 A. M., Albany 3:30 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M.

7:20 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:45 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:15 P. M., Albany 5:30 A. M., New York 10:00 A. M., Boston 2:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:20 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 6:15 A. M., Fast Express; at 6:15 P. M., Night Mail Train.

The 7:20 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars for baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
9:15 A. M. and 9:0 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 A. M., and 12:35 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:30 A. M.
my3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)
7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)
Arrive at Cincinnati at 9.30 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marrietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 126 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.
CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Richmond, Ind.
SAM'L A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave Chicago as follows:—Day Express and Mail leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 6:45 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves Chicago at 9:00 P. M., (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 7:45 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Through without change
Night " 9:00 P. M.;
Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Trains arrive at 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.
E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
7:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
5:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York, via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 7:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R., 355 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to or from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "via Penn'a CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
N. S. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
BALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
M. S. McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
J. F. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—via Allentown.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive 6:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, trains will leave West Side Depot as follows: [illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. W. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

P. Phidias Simmons and the Army Officers.

MY DEAR TRIBUNE:—There are many incidents connected with my recent trip to Chicago, per rail, that are eminently worth narrating, and I know of no better medium through which to transmit them to the public than your truly circulated and widely valuable paper. I didn't christen myself P. Phidias Simmons, not by a ten gallon jug full. I have striven for fourteen years to rid my illustrious name of the ridicule attached to it on account of its peculiarity. From the time when I was knee high to a boy half my size, up to the present writing, I have been outrageously abused. When I was a juvenile (would I were a boy again), my schoolfellows could think of nothing worse to bestow upon me than the elegant soubriquet "Persimmons." I bore up under that insult magnanimously, I might say heroically, or anything else equally highfalutin. But when I arrived at the age of the better part of valor, I found myself assailed on all sides by those whom I had known from infancy, with such disgusting epithets as "Old Persimmons," "Perfidious Simmons," and similar delicate appellatives. And a year ago, when my spare rib presented me with a full-grown boy—that is, I mean, a very large little boy—and when I became convinced that said little boy was a boy, I rejoiced and was exceeding glad, and in the exuberance of my joy I had him christened "P. Phidias Simmons, Jr." I now fondly hoped, by attaching the honorably acquired "Sr." to my name, to become venerable and respected, and thereby escape the odium of nicknames. Imagine my horror when, a few days since, I received a letter addressed to "Perfidious Simmons, Sinner."

I resolved to emigrate. Packed up my duds, spare rib and juvenile, and prepared to carry out my resolution. Where should I go? The compass of my mind pointed Chicagoward, and Chicagoward I came. I hastened to the railroad and bought a ticket. Come to think, I bought two tickets. [Note—It costs a married man twice as much to travel as it does a single man, per rail.] The road agreed to convey my junior free of charge, provided he rendezvoused in his mother's arms. Oh! that I were a junior—and if I were in my mother's arms I would not be under somebody else's thumb.

On board the train was a good-looking, sociable sort of fellow, by the name of Conductor. He was exceedingly courteous and held out his digits to every one on board. I thought the passengers treated him with too much coldness. When he came to me I grasped his hand fervently.

"My very dear friend," said I, "though I have not the honor of your acquaintance, I—"

"Fare sir," interrupted Mr. C.

"Yes it is a little," I replied, "but not as much as it was last year." I was confused.

"Have you got a furlough?" he enquired. I was confuseder.

"No sir, I haven't," I finally replied, "but my wife has. Wife, show this man your furlough. He is my junior, sir. The road agreed to carry him gratis."

"I said nothing about a baby. Have you got a leave of absence? Don't you belong to the army? What is your rank, Colonel, Captain, or Lieutenant? In the service of the Government? Got a title?"

"Mr. Conductor will you be kind enough to put those questions in writing and allow me a few days to prepare my defense?"

"By Jupiter! drunk or deaf, or I'm a liar. Very loud, "Are you an officer in the army?"

I stared at him fixedly for about the space of a flash of lightning, and then, in a tone of thunder, as near as possible, I replied: "Not as far as heard from."

"Then angels and ministers of grace defend us," said he. "Have you bought your ticket? What did you pay?" "Fourteen dollars," said I, bitterly. "Here's your money," said he, and he absquatulated.

I pocketed the sweet fourteen in a state of mental bewilderment, but it didn't hurt me much. I shall recover.

"Traveling?" said a gilt-edged man in blue and gold, flopping himself down on the next seat in front of me. "I reckon." "Where to?" "Chicago." "Ah! fine city that." "I am told it is. Tremendous grain market. Great emporium for wild oats." "So it is! so it is! What might your name be?" "Hem! It might be Jefferson Davis, Pontius Pilate, Beauregard. But to the best of my recollection, its something else." "I presume it is, ha! ha! That's too good, I declare! My name is Captain Jack Cass, 80th cavalry." "I am told there are a great many Jack Casses in the cavalry. In fact, they say the whole army is teeming with Jack Casses." "You flatter me." "Not at all. If I were not Simmons I would be Jack Cass."

At this juncture, Mr. Conductor returned and slipped into my hand a piece of paper. I read as follows:

This is to certify that the bearer is the only individual who has traveled over this road in the last twelve months without claiming a military title. R. GREEN, Conductor.

The train stopped to feed at a way station, and eighteen men in blue and gold came on board. They were terribly mutilated, and I felt agitated on account of my wife, she being somewhat nervous at times. These eighteen men had seen service. They had done bloody work. One of them had been in a severe engagement and had a lock of hair shot from his head. He was going home on eight months leave. Another had a painful corn which the surgeon had pronounced dangerous. He was out on sixty days leave. The others were similarly scarred and afflicted. It was a heart-piercing sight indeed.

"What do you think of this war?" said Captain J. Cass. "It's a big war," I muttered. "It is, but we'll crush it. With such devotion, such self-sacrificing patriotism as you behold among these men, liberty must triumph." "What do you think of Mr. Lincoln?" "Auld lang Abe, ah, he's the noblest Roman of the maul." "You jest." "Not much."

Mr. Conductor said "Chicago" as the train came to a halt. There was a general stampede. My wife became entangled in a military scarf. I was several hours extricating her. A capricious sword came near putting out an eye for the junior. I swore an oath (almost) and my other half screamed.

As we emerged from the car, Captain J. Cass said: "Great city for amusements. You must take your family to see the Lion of St. Mare this evening." "I should be proud to do so," I said, "but Mrs. Simmons is in such a state of health that I fear it would not be prudent at present to take her to a menagerie."

Captain J. Cass's coat tail fluttered in the breeze and he disappeared in the multitude. He was played out.

I am, dear Tribune,
For ever thine,
P. PHIDIAS SIMMONS, JR.

A Rebel Review of the Situation.
[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The evacuation of Norfolk, of which we have intelligence this morning, has been determined upon, we presume, by Gens. Randolph, Lee and Johnston, after a full and careful consultation. It is doubtless considered a military necessity, the grounds whereof, as we do not know, we shall not undertake to criticise. It a necessity, it is a very sad and humiliating one—the loss of the only great navy yard in the Confederate States. We trust, however, we shall soon see the good results gained by the important step. If it indicate the sagacity of seizing the most important of two incompatible objects, and sacrificing the other, it may be a great resolve. Our readers will remember that Bonaparte, after besieging Mantua with 10,000 men for months, with a great train of artillery, and when about to reap the fruit of long toil in an almost certain prey, on the 31st of July ordered Serrurier to burn his gun-carriages, spike his cannon, bury his projectiles, and throw his powder into the water, for the purpose of joining the besieging force to the active army. Concentrating on the Upper Mincio, Bonaparte fought, in six days, with 30,000 men, three brilliant battles, which put 60,000 *hors du combat.* Wurmser lost 20,000 men—7,000 or 8,000 killed, and 12,000 or 13,000 prisoners. He was driven out of the field into the mountains. It similar results follow the evacuation of Norfolk, the people of the Confederate States will be reconciled even to the temporary sacrifice of Norfolk.

Jackson's victory in the valley of Virginia, is an encouraging and important event. The region is important. The killed and wounded are not as numerous as might have been expected. But, as the enemy is pursued, we hope it will enable that valiant and capable commander to take the field north of Mason and Dixon's line. Such a diversion would be timely and beneficial to Johnston and Beauregard, whose only fear is the inequality of arms and men they have to meet.

The strategy of the commanders of both grand armies of the Confederate States appears to be the same. Gen. Johnston strives to get the Northern forces away from their fortifications and their gunboats up the Chickahominy swamp, or near to Richmond. Gen. Beauregard awaits the grand attack of Halleck at Corinth, away from the Tennessee River, beating back their corps of observation, and ready for the combat. McClellan and Halleck are cautious, though their forces largely outnumber the troops of the South. They are feeling their way with large reconnoitering bodies, or approaching with trenches.

Johnston's rear guard, in falling back before the earth approaches and cannon, has been attacked, and it would seem has, at Williamsburg and at Barnhamville, repulsed the enemy with sanguinary success. Whether Johnston will succeed in making them follow, and in bringing on the general action at the desired point, we have not yet learned. If he does not, and McClellan draws on, dirt will again be dug and big guns mounted, or McClellan will attack at some other locality, perhaps by crossing James River and attacking from the south, or by way of Fredericksburg on the north. The pressure upon him is great. Johnston can fall back no further and will not. He can only change front now.

The strategy of Halleck will be the determination of the precise points of attack, the manner of attack and the maneuvering on the field of battle—the disposition and movements of his troops. With an eye to these things, he is investigating the localities and arrangements of his antagonist, as far as he is able to ascertain. His advance corps of 5,000 had, it seems, penetrated as far as Farmington, five miles from Corinth when attacked by a Confederate force of equal numbers, under Gens. Bragg and Van Dorn, and driven back with slaughter to the protection of their main body, to whom a general action is offered.

We trust that after the preliminary engagements we have had, decisive battles will soon be fought in the East and in the West. The suspense is of the most intense and painful kind. On these battles depends the early and triumphant termination of the war or its protraction, with untold troubles to the South. On them, probably, depends the attack on Charleston. We hope to see the South redeemed, and such blows struck as will palsy the arms of our ruthless assailants.

Chinese Warfare.

Travelers inform us that in China a very gallant instrument of attack and defense is [illegible]. Sentences of a blood-thirsty and [illegible] character from the sacred books are inscribed upon banners which are suddenly unfurled upon the foe. The foe, similarly [illegible], advances his own ensigns, and the side whose [illegible] are most virulent carries the day. The vanquished retreat in terror and again recur to the sacred books for reinforcements. Good military effects are frequently produced by displays of bombast. It is not seldom the case that hostile armies, drawn up in battle array within hailing distance, bray at each other through speaking trumpets till night and pulmonary collapse put an end to the contest. In all these particulars their mode of warfare bears a laughable resemblance to that in which the rebels of the West are engaged. "You cannot conquer us," say the latter in infinite variety of phrase, in their intervals of retreat, stampede, and surrender. "We will not be conquered," they howl from the battlements of mud, which they desert upon the first demonstration. "We are a spirited and sensitive race, "and we cannot be conquered," they cry as they break ranks and "skedaddle." "Death, but no surrender," they intone gloomily as they lay down their muskets and file into prisoners' quarters;—in all of which particulars they bear so close a resemblance to the oriental insurgents that if the heads of the whole rebel population were suddenly to sprout with pigtails a fathom long the appendage would seem entirely logical and appropriate.

Commodore Foote.
[From the Cleveland Leader, 21st.]

We are gratified to be able to announce that the past two days has witnessed a decided improvement in the condition of Commodore Foote, and that his physician expresses the belief that the chances for his speedy recovery are good. On Sunday the symptoms were not favorable, and he was so prostrated as to be compelled to keep abed during the entire day, the effects of the excitement of the three days previous still having their influence upon him; but by care and being kept in quiet, he soon rallied, and there can be no doubt that by continued seclusion from exciting causes for a little time, he may early be restored to health.

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs, For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of LADIES LISLE HOSE. Plain, open worked and embroidered. For Two and Three Shillings. Regular price six shillings and one dollar
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars, For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color, Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines, FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies, FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines, FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
mh30c646-3m

DRUGS.
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.
[mh31-n728-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[no761-h58-1y]

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
WARRANTED,
SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF
ONE DOLLAR.
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap9-p267-1y

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients, Dr. ALLPORT will hereafter devote from
10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M.,
TO CONSULTATIONS,
At which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all persons will so far as practicable, comply with the above request.
May 10th, 1862. my15-r374-3m

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING, No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill. mh13-r553-3m

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Persons deprived of an Eye can have the defect removed by the insertion of an artificial one without a surgical operation, having all the motion, color, &c., of the natural organ. It so closely resembles nature that it cannot be detected. They are made on a new principle, with a new material, which cannot be imitated or equalled by any other maker. T. F. DAVIS, the manufacturer, is the only practical maker in this country. N. B.—Send for a Circular to No. 486 Broadway, New York. my2-p973-1m

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
189 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-r367-1y] SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,
Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY,
ap3-1y 136 Lake street.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buckskin Dress Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords, the best article made; Colt's, Smith & Wesson's and Prescott's Revolvers, and Pistol Cartridges; Shoulder Straps, Bugles, &c., &c., all sold very cheap for cash. E. R. BOWEN, 30 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office. oc18-1y

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

T. R. HANN, Professor of Elocution, 267 STATE STREET. Instruction given singly or in classes. Gentlemen studying for the church or the law, taught in styles peculiarly adapted to their professions. Ladies and gentlemen prepared for the Stage. my23-r573-1m

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron, Hard, Soft and Extra Strong, For sale low to close consignment by F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 3 Walker's Block, Dearborn street. my14-r337-1m

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS, STAVES and CIRCLED HEADING on consignment. 500,000 Staves, best quality. 200,000 "Morell's" best Hoops. Circled Heading in any quantity, all for sale low by my12-r269-3w MAGILL & LATHAM.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my18-r160-3m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERYBODY
Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp.
Address H. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
my13-r352-1m

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 195 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. mh13-r169-1w

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible] WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior [illegible]. A. G. [illegible], 3 Board of Trade Building.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET.
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY MOHAIRS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBEQUES,
Lavellas, Organdies,
LONDON GREYS,
FANCY CHECKS AND PLAIDS.
Persians,
Printed Cambrics,
Lawns, Brilliants,
Delaines,
Fancy Prints,
THE LATEST STYLES,
VERY CHOICE,
At Prices as Low in Proportion as Staples.
Also, a full stock of
Notions, Gloves, Hosiery
HOOP SKIRTS,
DRESS BRAIDS, PARASOLS,
And other Seasonable Goods at Eastern Prices.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
74 & 76 LAKE ST.

1862——Spring Trade.——1862
CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING.
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. mh4-n289-3m

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass.,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. ap7 p110-1y

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. ap1-n962-3m

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Cloaks, Sacques & Mantillas
AT BOTH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
We are now manufacturing some
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SACQUES,
In both CLOTHS and SILK,
That for elegance of finish and completeness of design,
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
We invite a careful examination of both quality and price of our garments, as we pay most particular attention to this branch of our business; are in constant receipt of the most approved styles, and will at a few hours notice, cut and make to order any style we have.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE AND BLACK CHECKS,
FOR TRAVELING GOODS,
A Great Variety just Received
AT STRYKER'S.
Another large supply of the celebrated
Bridal Trail Hoop Skirts,
The most perfect article ever manufactured, will be found here.
A FINE LOT OF EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting in part of Setts, Collars and Infant's Waists, Lace Veils; also, the Plain Grenadine and Mourning.
Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, Trimmings, Staple and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At very low prices, will be found at
my19-e423-1y STRYKER & CO'S.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week. mh6-n317-3m

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago. my15-r361-1y

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK, F. FISCHER. [mh5-n286-3m] N. W. COOK, L. SWORMSTEDT, JR.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 136 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 35 Bowery.
my15-r982-1y Chicago Post Office Box 4266.

PRINTS.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street.
Prints and Domestics of all popular brands, together with a complete, fresh, and well assorted stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at New York prices.
my5-r63-1m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a large and desirable stock for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT. [illegible]

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having arranged with Mr. Broom, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
ap11-[illegible] E. R. KELLOGG.

DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
HAVE IN STOCK
English, French and American Prints,
The Choicest Assortment in Market.
BRILLIANTS, GINGHAMS AND PERCALES,
Challies, Delaines, &c,
Also the best assortment of general
DRESS GOODS,
AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.
Cloaks in Stock and Made to Order, and Cloaking Material
IN GREAT VARIETY; ALSO,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
Embroideries and Lace Goods,
At unusually low prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
fe27-n170-3m

WHOLESALE
YANKEE NOTIONS.
J. M. STINE,
33 Lake Street,
Corner of Wabash Avenue,
Has now in store, and offers to the Trade,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Hoop Skirts,
Neck Ties,
Hair Nets,
And all the articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.
Orders promptly and faithfully attended to.
[my18-r298-3m]

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
87 South Water Street.
WM. D. HARRIS,
Successor to
Bockee, Innis & Co., and Alson Ward, Jobber and Wholesale dealer in
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.,
—Also—
Tanners and Soap-Makers Stock.
Linseed Oil, Paints, Varnishes, etc.,
At Lowest Market Rates,
[my17-r447-1m]

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of
CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at
OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.
mh22-n686-2m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING.
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c.,
Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates.
[mh27-n858-3m]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WILL FIND AT
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
Corner Wabash Avenue, next door to Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
A complete assortment of every style adapted to the season. We keep good
Custom-Made Work,
For those who want such, and also a large supply of
CHEAPER GRADES
Which we will sell at
Auction Prices for Cash.
Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, or going further East.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
my16-r415-2m

COVENTRY FRILLING OR RUFFLING.—This is quite new and incomparably the best and cheapest Ruffling in the market, and is imported only by us.
MEN'S COTTON HALF HOSE,
Ladies and Children's Cotton Hosiery,
Collarette and Magic Ruffling,
Tatting and Tape Trimming,
Ladies Paper Collars,
Worsteds, Canvas and every kind of Embroidery material. Ladies are requested to examine our new
JENNY LIND CORSETS
AND HOOP SKIRTS.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
fe25-n127-3m 41 LASALLE STREET.

RAWSON & BARTIETTE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill,
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pains Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.
ap23-p973-3m

PRICES REDUCED.
WE ARE SELLING
FOR CASH,
1C 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin $9.25
1X " " " 11.25
1C Roofing " " 9.00
1X " " " 11.00
EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.
A large and complete stock of
GOODS FOR TINNERS USE,
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS,
AND FENCE WIRE,
At the lowest market prices.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
my26-1stp Corner of State and Lake streets.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago.
Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL,
Nails, Spikes and Heavy Hardware,
Manufacturers of WARRANTED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. Having capacity for 100 Sets per day we possess unrivalled facilities in this line. We also keep in store a large stock of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bent Stock, &c.
Agents for BURKE & BARNES'
SALAMANDER SAFES,
And Queen's Portable Forge and Bellows.
ap11-p226-1y

Carriage Makers.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME STREET,
New York,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE CARRIAGES,
FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value
Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish.
The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862,
"THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON,"
Now ready for inspection at their
Only Place of Business,
372 and 374 BROOME,
CORNER MOTT STREET
FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
ap11-p231-3m

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
[UP-STAIRS.]
The Best Goods at Low Prices.
CARPETINGS,
Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTHS,
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.
MATTINGS AND RUGS.
Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats.
CURTAIN GOODS,
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains, Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Chamberlin's and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.
FURNISHING GOODS.
Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and Plain, Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets Quilts Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers use.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137........Lake street, (up-stairs)........135 & 137
(ap21-p618-3m)

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.
COR
BINS
OWN
SEGARS.
Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at
NO. 65 CLARK STREET
mh1-n191-6m Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Saginaw Salt.

EAST SAGINAW SALT.—Received this day, four thousand barrels
Fine Salt from East Saginaw, Michigan.
This salt is very highly recommended for its cleanliness and purity, by all who have used it during the two years since the salines of Michigan have been worked. It is entirely free from the sulphate of lime found in common fine salt ordinarily.
R. McCHESNEY,
No. 2 Pardee's Building, cor. South Water and Wells sts.
Extracts from the first Biennial Reports of the Progress of the Geological Survey of Michigan, made to the Governor December 30, 1860, by Prof. A. Winchell, State Geologist:
"If the geological indications on which I found my opinions are not fallacious, we have the most magnificent saliferous basin upon the continent, east of the Mississippi. As might be expected, too, the strength of the brine is proportioned to the extent of the basin"—[Page 165.
"The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company are engaging vigorously in the manufacture of salt. The quality of the salt produced is unsurpassed either in chemical purity or preservative qualities. Several of the most extensive fishermen upon the lake shore, having given it a thorough trial, pronounce it more economical, (in quantity required,) safer and better than the Onondaga fine salt. It is equally commended by butchers. For butter it has been tested both in our own State and Orange County, New York, and pronounced not at all inferior to the famous Ashton salt."—[Page 170.
To the Board of Directors of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company:
GENTS:—I have been familiar with the details of the fisheries of Saginaw Bay, Thunder Bay and Lake Huron for many years. During the past year a very large amount of fish, packed in the salt of your manufacture, both coarse and fine, has passed through my hands for sale in the Cleveland market, and it has uniformly opened in excellent order. There are now before me inspection bills from Cleveland 1860 packages, and in the lot but two packages of sour or rusty fish. From my knowledge of the success of your salt in curing fish, I feel warranted in saying that it is entirely reliable for the purpose. W. L. P. LITTLE.
The Detroit Daily Advertiser of Feb. 10, 1862, says:
"The purity and excellence of the article creates for it a steady demand in this city, and in the Upper Lake country. The East Saginaw Company, previous to the close of navigation manufactured about 2,000 barrels, about 700 of which were sold in Detroit, where as a merchantable article, it ranks with the best Onondaga salt, and is preferred by some."
The Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Toledo, says: "We are led to the conclusion that eventually all the beef, pork, etc., packed west of Lake Erie, will be laid down in Saginaw salt."
DETROIT, March 29th, 1862.
H. C. Potter, Esq., Superintendent East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company:
DEAR SIR:—During the past Summer, Fall and Winter, we have sold some 800 barrels of your "Saginaw Salt," and have never had complaint of A BARREL OF IT. On the contrary, three-fourths of our customers have written us to send them the Saginaw Salt if we had it, as we were selling the Salina Salt at the same time; for which reasons we have all confidence in it, and expect to sell this year 10,000 barrels or more of it. We congratulate you upon your complete success in its manufacture. Yours truly,
WILLIAMS & CO., Salt Dealers.
CHICAGO, January 18th, 1862.
H. C. Potter, Esq., East Saginaw:
DEAR SIR:—From what experience we have already had, we think your salt superior to any that comes to this market. Yours truly,
ap25 p763-3m (Signed) DOW, QUIRK & CO.

Educational.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.
Thorough instruction in a safe home, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, for ten select lads who are expected to enter the school under twelve years of age, but can remain an indefinite time after that age. Specific items will be promptly sent, with reference to any one who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Post Office Box 1382, Chicago, Illinois. my3-r[illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses [illegible]. [illegible] J. B. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Insurance.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
51 Wall Street, (corner of William,)
NEW YORK.
Having fully complied with the Insurance Laws of Illinois, offer
Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.
Assets, over Five and Three Quarter Million Dollars,
VIZ:—
United States Stocks, New York State and other States stocks $2,290,000
New York City bank and other stocks 294,000
Bonds and mortgages, loans on stocks, real estate and other securities 1,451,919
Bills receivable 1,618,839
The WHOLE PROFITS of the Company revert to the ASSURED, and are divided ANNUALLY, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, and for which Certificates are issued, BEARING INTEREST until redeemed.
Total profits for 19½ years $12,940,210
Of which there has been redeemed by cash 10,378,390
TRUSTEES:
John D. Jones, James Low,
Charles Dennis, Caleb Barstow,
Thomas Tileston, A. P. Pillot,
Henry Coit, Geo. C. Hobson,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr., W. H. H. Moore,
William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins,
Robert C. Goodhue, J. Henry Burgy,
B. J. Howland, Cornelius Grinnel,
Benjamin Babcock, Robert B. Minturn,
E. E. Morgan, Lewis Curtis,
C. A. Hand, A. A. Low,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Le Roy M. Wiley,
Charles H. Russell, Daniel S. Miller,
Lowell Holbrook, Joshua J. Henry,
P. A. Hargous, Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
James Bryce, David Lane,
Watts Sherman, Henry K. Bogert,
Royal Phelps, R. T. Nicoll,
Gordon W. Burnham, Fletcher Westray.
Frederick Chauncey,
Applications for Insurance in the above old and reliable Company received and forwarded, and Certificates issued on application to
HUBBARD & HUNT,
No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ap25-p760-1m

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CITIZENS, of New York.
UNITY, of London.
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Office 150 South Water Street.
[ja14-k346-1y]

ARCTIC
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
MILLER & WILMARTH,
AGENTS,
150 South Water Street.
ja14-k346-1y

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.
OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,
No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.
Capital, - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS:
Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles, Elvis Harwood, Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Rhodes, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp,
Levi F. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard,
J. O. Hoyt, Chas. Chandler, Thomas Harless.
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. h1-n m277-3m

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machines.
[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE,
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.
This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.
☞ Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed.
Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.
ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 60 Lake street, Chicago.
my17-r481-1y

FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,
One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,
One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and swift in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machine of the
Florence Sewing Machine Company,
Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public and unhesitatingly say they are the BEST in the WORLD and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufactures to do as LARGE A RANGE of work as can readily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the Machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch is obviated by this Machine. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return mail. Address
W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt,
ap17-p431-1y 124 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $35 TO $80.
Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each, in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singers, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Send for our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
In the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Ship Chandlers.

REMOVAL.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON
Have Removed to
NO. 209 SOUTH WATER ST.,
Corner of Wells Street.
my3-r28-1m

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
Ship Chandlers
AND SAIL MAKERS,
209 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,
Of every description.
Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
FLAGS AND BUNTING.
Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
SAILS! SAILS!!
Made and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
my3-r27-6m 209 South Water street.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
BED CORDS,
CLOTHELINES,
SEINE TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NET AND SEINES,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SIBLEY TENTS
And Tents of every kind.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS,
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER
[no15-h965-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p619-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT,
MANUFACTURER OF
WILLOW CABS,
CHILDREN'S GIGS,
AND CARRIAGES,
to be had only at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
108 Lake Street.
Also on hand a large assortment of
MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.
I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.
[mal1-n440-3m]

WOOL TWINE MANUFACtured and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.
BUTTER FIRKINS,
NICE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS
Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.
ap26-p795-3m

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY,
DEALERS IN
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.
Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh
COAL.
Office and Yard Market street, corner of Washington.
my3-r1[illegible]

LEMUEL CRAWFORD
DEALER IN
Chippewa and Briar Hill
COAL by the CARGO.
Manufacturer and dealer in
MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON.
Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street
ap11-p[illegible] CLEVELAND OHIO.

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
IRON CORN SHELLER,
FOR
Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.
BUSHELS PER DAY.
Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000
" " 2 - - - 1,000 to 2,000
" " 3 - - - 500 to 800
WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY
CONDITION OF GRAIN,
And put the same in superior order for market.
Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO. Chicago and Lockport.
J. C. RICHARDS,
MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St.
N. B.—Onhand a complete stock of
New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.
ap24-p776-T-T&s-1y

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERHUNE, [illegible] South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds [illegible]

Special Notices.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect [illegible]
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, [illegible] in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden [illegible]. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice.
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES,
my19-r464-3m 202 Broadway, [illegible]

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, [illegible]. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are [illegible] pound of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
my19-r494-3m 202 Broadway, New York.

☞ Dr. Frankin Chavett's U[illegible] CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be refunded. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Office Box 385. Dr. C. has practiced [illegible] twenty-nine years, four of which have been in this city. fe8-k786-3m

☞ What can Woman do in [illegible]? Much, every way. But she can't keep her family without a bottle of Dead-Shot. [illegible] blood thirsty hordes of hungry Bed-Bugs [illegible] vited, introduce themselves to her lodgers to her great annoyance and disgust. [illegible] Kill 'em now! No family should be without it. Dead-Shot makes a clean sweep [illegible] by the annihilation of the enemy. [illegible] Agents in Chicago: J. H. Reed & Co., [illegible] Finch, Burnham & Smith.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY. Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Gout, St. Vitus Dance, and Asthma, treated without pain, without liniments, without medicine, or electricity, without baths, without loss of health, and without MONEY till a thorough cure is effected.
DR. BELL'S INFIRMARY. For the treatment of the above named diseases has become a fixed institution. [illegible] T. BELL, Chicago, Ill.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of these irregularities and obstructions [illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. [illegible] invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. [illegible] ICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, [illegible]. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to [illegible] Lake street. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. [illegible] Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by [illegible] & SMITH.

☞ For the cheapest and best [illegible] Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, [illegible] OSHWALDT, 106 Lake street, [illegible] derful productions of art. [illegible] styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

EYE HEALED.—Dr. W[illegible] 164 South Clark street, can be found [illegible] in the morning until eight in the evening. No charge for consultation. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!! CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
Warranted to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die annually in this country of Consumption. [illegible] with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, [illegible] one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, [illegible]
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible]
[illegible]
Female Diseases, &c.
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. [illegible] Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing [illegible]
Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara [illegible]
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street [illegible]
43 Lake street [illegible]
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co [illegible]
W. F. Colburn [illegible]
Balmer & Weber [illegible]
James Bellak [illegible]
A. Cosse [illegible]
Ph. P. Werlein [illegible]
A. & S. Nordheimer [illegible]
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon [illegible]
At all Industrial Exhibitions [illegible] have invariably been awarded [illegible] Highest Premium whenever [illegible] in competition with others.
[illegible]
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., [illegible]
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Removals.

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Horse Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
To No. 49 Lake Street.
[my3-r47-1m]

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS.
RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.,
ap1-[illegible] 111 Randolph st.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week .... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) 1.50
" 3 copies 4.00
" 5 copies 6.00
" 10 copies 10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

Gen. Sigel has gone to Washington. Among the boys and dunderheads who have command of our armies in that quarter, it is hardly probable that he will desire a place. But would it not be well for him to open a school of strategy at which some of our Major Generals may take lessons? The cause of the Union waited more than eight months for McClellan after he displaced Gen. Scott—can it not wait a while longer until he has a chance to improve himself by Sigel's tuition?

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Without being at all happy at the position of matters in the Shenandoah, we have been feeling for some time past that something was necessary to stir up Congress a little, and the passage of the Confiscation bill by the House yesterday may be set down as among the first fruits. We do not despair of the Republic when our legislators come up to their full duty and strike hard blows for the Union, even though they crush Slavery in so doing. The bill has yet to pass the Senate. We give the original bill and the amendment elsewhere.

A PAIR OF PATRIOTS.

The editor of the Chicago *Times*, who promised the soldiers of the North that when they started South for putting down the rebellion, a fire should be opened upon their rear, and that the war should be fought out here in the North—he is No 1 of the pretty pair. Fernando Wood, the late Mayor of New York, who officially proposed to take that metropolis, out of the Union, with the South, and erect it into a free city on the German plan—he is No. 2. It is entirely proper that No. 1 should compliment No. 2, in his paper, and that No. 2 should appropriately respond in his speech. But what is Frank Sherman, the Mayor of Chicago, elected on strong professions of Unionism, doing in such company? By what obliquity of sense and patriotism could he see his duty in "legging" with the City Council to make No. 1 the official organ of that body, or in introducing No. 2 to a loyal Chicago audience? It is about time that some of Mr. Sherman's friends begun to "hove in a few remarks." Where's Dave Gage, Colvin, Sheahan, Vol. Turner and the wheel horses? Is this the entertainment to which they were invited?

SEND HIM BACK!

We find the following in the Baltimore dispatch in relation to Banks' defeat at Front Royal:

The following is the statement of Capt. Geo. Smith, of the 1st Maryland:

About one o'clock in the afternoon, a negro, mounted on horseback, came dashing into camp, crying out that "the rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off."

Here's a case for Dick Richardson's interference. Here's a nigger taking part in this white man's war—not a nigger only, but a slave nigger. He undoubtedly retreated with General Banks, and is, we presume, in the midst of Federal soldiery, getting his rations out of the Federal pot, and before now, as likely as not, dressed up in Federal clothes! Back with him to slavery! Is he not black? Does he not smell rank? Has he any rights that a white man is bound to respect? Back with him for his impudence in mixing himself with the affairs of his betters, and for the crime of stealing himself from a rebel! Back to slavery!

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The dispatches we give elsewhere show Fremont is still at Franklin, just across the Alleghanies from the old positions on Cheat Mountain and the Greenbrier. The rebel force opposing him has been sufficient to drive back Milroy and Schenck. It had been supposed that Fremont and Banks were to concentrate at Staunton, but the retiring of the latter from Luray to Front Royal, and from Front Royal to Strasburg, from Strasburg to Winchester, and from Winchester to Martinsburg, effectually detaches the two commands. Meantime General Cox, at Parisburg, south of the headwaters of the Great Kanawaha, and near the East Tennessee Railroad, is equally detached from both. The rebels have formidable forces to the front of each, and have railroad communications that would enable them to concentrate and pounce suddenly upon either of the three. If they have resolved to abandon Richmond and push the war Northward, McClellan and McDowell will need to make rapid progress, or the situation will become unpleasant.

The Campaign in the Shenandoah.

The historian of the war will review with no very great satisfaction the campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah. Early in the year, the gallant and lamented Lander asked permission to begin active operations upon Jackson. It is stated that at three different times he asked permission to advance on the enemy from his then quarters at Cumberland, Md., having already built flat-boats before being reinforced, that he might cross the Potomac and hold the Virginia shore. For this it is history that he was reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief, then watching Manassas. Early in February, the rebel General Jackson had his force about equally distributed between Romney and Winchester. On the 6th of February, being reinforced, Gen. Lander marched with 8,000 men upon Romney. The rebels declined fighting, and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and retreating to Winchester.

Active work had begun, and was the more promising in that at this juncture the Secretary of War, representing immediately the President as Commander-in-Chief, assumed command of the Federal armies.

Gen. Lander, by a forced march on Thursday, the 13th, surprised and routed a rebel force at Bloomley Gap, in Hampshire, Gen. Lander leading the attack in person. The blow was a heavy one on the rebel forces in this region, clearing Lander's department, opening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again. But Gen. Lander's failing health necessitated his pressing his resignation, before tendered, and Gen. Shields assumed the command. He made a prompt and vigorous commencement.

On Monday, the 24th of February, the right wing of the Grand Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Banks, swept across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and made a foothold for itself on rebel territory, which the dispatches of that date said "all the power of the rebellion cannot wrest from it." Gen. Banks' movement was made under the disadvantage of a cruel blunder at Washington, which provided him with pontoons, those made for him having proved too large to pass the locks of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. Nevertheless, a few canal boats and a rope ferry were employed, and before daybreak the Federal flag again floated over the town. The enemy retired, having made sad havoc with the property of Union men. The country was found in a forlorn condition, the inhabitants bordering on starvation.

As one of the leading objects which made it desirable to drive the rebels southward was the repossession of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, so among the earliest effects of the successful advance of the Federal troops was the commencement of the work of restoration of this great thoroughfare connecting the West with the capital. A large force was set at work at the repair and rebuilding of bridges and trestlework. The rebels were still in force at Winchester. Gen. Banks pushed forward a column from Charlestown. On the 8th of March, the Army of the Potomac, by the President's war order of